

ME NEWS

Thiologists agree Mr Kelly died heart failure but not whether death was unnatural

By Nicholson-Lord

Thiologists disagreed on whether James, 53, of Huyton, died unnaturally after being arrested by Merseyside police last year. Both said that he died of acute myocardial infarction.

On Mr Kelly, at Merseyside, also died from Dr John Wiggin's consultant of the behaviour of the police over mortuary examination.

amination was under the body was under Mr Ronald Lloyd, and Dr Torry said Mr Lloyd's actions were wrong. He described the police as obstructive and uncooperative.

Enacted, a Homeologist had earlier none of the injuries by Mr Kelly was in connected with the death.

The injuries were the extreme", he said. "Mr Kelly's death was stably by heart attack triggered off by officers' arrest. He added: "I may have played a part in it enabled him to do what he was struggling to a point heart could no longer beat."

Dr Torry, who was last year by the police, said Mr Kelly's coupled with level were contributory cause of death, unnatural.

agreed, however, immediate cause of heart failure.

He also agreed with Mr Carman that every other feature factors were not the cause of death but were regarded as possible for death at precisely the does." Another factor was the fact that Mr was diagnosed as he agreed with Dr Benstead.

suffering from angina five weeks before his death in police custody, had a failing heart, he said.

He also acknowledged that he had not discovered Mr Kelly's fractured jaw at his first examination, that was later found by Dr Torry.

He disagreed with the conclusions of Professor Alan Usher of Sheffield University, which were quoted by Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, for the Kelly family, that causes of death also included alcohol intoxication, lack of alcohol and shock through multiple injuries.

He denied a suggestion from Mr Gray that he was partisan. Cther allegations that he lacked independence because of his 18-year association with the police and coroners' officers in the area were offensive and irresponsible, he said.

Dr Benstead told Mr George Carmichael, QC, for the Police Federation and four individual officers, that in his opinion every single injury, including Mr Kelly's fractured jaw, was "totally unconnected" with the cause of death.

He agreed with a conclusion put to him from Professor Usher's report that the symptoms usually associated with a person being kicked or beaten to death were "entirely absent" in Mr Kelly's case.

He said he had found about 23 marks on Mr Kelly's body and agreed that Professor Usher had found 40. He had not seen 18 of those during his examination.

Asked by Mr Gray whether the injuries were consistent with Mr Kelly being roughed up or knocked about by the police, he agreed that that was possible, but added: "Many of them could certainly have been caused by knocking himself about and rolling over."

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ce cleared over man's death

ce were cleared over a second time of death of James aged 22, a Scot from Nervous internal injuries had been arrested. The sheriff said that James was an accident in his own unruh and violence was entirely. Sheriff Principal QC, said at Glasgow Court, followed a fatal injury last November of Mr McGowen, Street, Partick. Police Sergeant Leach, aged 30, of Caldercruix, Strathclyde, not guilty by Lord Advocate of homicide of Mr the judge directed the officer, be sufficient evidence. Mr McGowen to city's central police in a written judgment, Reid, said the police.

backlog 000m, once told

Community leader in Bristol says police pick on blacks

From Our Correspondent

Community leaders in the St Paul's district of Bristol, where youths clashed with the police last week, have set up a special defence committee to deal with complaints that young blacks are being harassed by the police.

More than a hundred young people have been arrested in connection with the riots, and the defence committee claims that the police are arresting people at random.

Miss Carmen Beckford, the Bristol community relations officer, said youngsters in St Paul's, who were not involved in the riots were being picked up by the police.

"The police say they are acting on information received, but we have information that many of the young people, both white and black, are completely innocent", she said.

The police are just picking on people, knocking on doors and arresting them, or detaining them after stopping them in the street. Some have been charged, but we are more concerned with cases where members of the community are arrested, taken back to police stations, and detained for a few hours before being released again."

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THE TIMES
ATLAS OF
WORLD
HISTORY
BEFORE HAS THE HISTORY
OF THE WORLD BEEN SO
AUTIFULLY MAPPED OUT

TIMES BOOKS

Ships' fuel costs cut by self-polishing paints

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Durham

The fuel consumption of supertankers and large cargo carriers can be cut by a tenth by the use of novel types of anti-fouling paints.

These materials, called self-polishing coatings, can also reduce the cost of treating marine corrosion, totalling £400m a year for the British commercial fleet.

The effect on ships' performance of these compounds was presented to the industrial division of the annual chemical congress yesterday by Mr Alex Milne, of Newcastle University. The cost of that method of treating ship's hulls is much

more expensive, about £10 a square metre, than traditional anti-fouling paints.

But Mr Milne says it pays for itself within months and is increasingly attractive as fuel prices rise.

Moreover advantages come from the self-polishing effect which maintains a smoother surface for a longer time and thus reduces drag.

In the case of one vessel an expected decrease of 0.8 knots in 12 months' operation was transformed into an increase of 0.2 knots.

In trials between two sister ships, an improvement of more than 10 per cent in performance was attributed directly to the self-polishing effect.



Police officers conferring in a cleared-off area near the mosque in St John's Wood, London, where a Libyan journalist was shot dead yesterday.

Photograph by Barry Basile

Cuts 'would return schools to 30s'

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent
Harrogate

The 1944 Education Act will be in large part dismantled and education brought back to the 1930s if the Government persists in its plans for cuts in education expenditure. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said yesterday.

Speaking in Harrogate at the annual conference of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, Mr Murray said that teachers faced the threat of large-scale redundancies. Subjects were rapidly disappearing

from the school timetable as teachers left without being replaced.

Parents were having to buy textbooks. Opportunities for adults to continue their education were also disappearing with disturbing regularity as authorities reduced classes and pushed up charges.

Opportunities for higher education were to be reduced and university life threatened by possibly high and unjust fees for overseas students.

It was clearly impossible for local authorities to offset the drastic cuts proposed simply by scrapping school meals or raising prices. Of course standards

in the classroom would suffer, teachers left without being replaced.

In an apparent reference to the union's decision not to participate in the TUC's day of action on May 14, Mr Murray said he did not feel that it was part of teacher's or a trade unionist's social responsibility to suffer in silence.

The 1,000 NAS/UWT delegations voted by a large majority to oppose the integration of overseas students.

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BMA call for limit on training new doctors

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent
Britain is producing too many doctors who are having to chase a limited number of jobs, Dr Ian McKim-Thompson, membership secretary of the British Medical Association, said yesterday.

"We are hearing of cases where 40 applications are being made for one recognized, well-established training post which previously would have attracted only a handful.

"Our north-western committee in Manchester has also produced evidence that there are unemployed doctors in its region", he said.

Dr McKim-Thompson said that the going was getting tougher for junior doctors generally. Some area health authorities, such as Lincolnshire, were denying junior doctors their expenses during study leave although an agreement had been negotiated between the BMA and the Department of Health and Social Security saying that all junior doctors should be allowed expenses.

Some authorities were also refusing to provide doctors who had to stay at the hospital every third night with the exclusive use of a hospital room, where they could leave their possessions. Money was getting tight and some authorities were just throwing away DHSS circulars which gave them instructions about doctors' conditions.

He said that the new handbook informed the junior doctors about their rights. BMA Handbook for Hospital Junior Doctors (EMMA House, Tavistock Square, London WC1) £5.00, free to members).

are coming out for the first time", he said.

He said that although some people might claim that the competition for jobs would be good for the public, he thought that over-production of doctors was highly contentious and could result in tremendous waste.

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The Tyneside region in the space of half a dozen years has gone from having one medical school to three medical schools. Nottingham is producing medical graduates and this year Leicester University's graduates

Drug company bonuses 'influence prescribing'

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Mr Kerr, who was addressing a conference of northern community health councils in Durham, said that leaders of the medical profession "must lament the intrusion of these economic interests into the choice of medication for patients. The sooner it is stopped, the better".

It had recently been revealed that a third of the prescriptions written by doctors and half the prescriptions written by receptionists were incomplete in some detail.

"Approximately 350 million prescriptions are dispensed under the National Health Service each year. If only 0.1 per cent contained an error, this means 350,000 potential problems."

Pharmacists had an important role to play in noticing mistakes and putting them right. Doctors should not be blamed for the occasional slip. They were trained to recognize disease and treat it.

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Guns made since 1900 not antique

Bennett v Brown

Firearms manufactured in this century cannot reasonably be found to be "antique" within the meaning of section 53(2) of the Firearms Act 1968, allowing a prosecutor to hold a magistrate in the Queen's Bench Division.

His Lordship dismissed an appeal by Mr Isaac Williams and his wife, Mrs Lucille Williams, former tenants of premises in Small Heath, Birmingham, in a section 53(2) of the Rent Assessment Committee of the West Midlands Rent Assessment Panel that the fair rent was £5.75 a week.

The tenants had applied to a rent officer for a "fair rent" to be determined in respect of the premises, leased to them by Mr Munir Khan. The rent officer fixed the registrable rent at £6.13 a week, knowing that Birmingham City Council Housing Committee had resolved that a closing order should be made by section 70(1) before making their assessment, including the relevant criteria laid down by the Rent Assessment Committee.

The tenants appealed to the rent assessment committee, which reduced the rent to £5.75, having made that decision.

The defendant had pleaded guilty to the offence of possessing a firearm without a certificate contrary to section 1 of the Firearms Act and had been convicted in relation to another gun, but had been acquitted in relation to the other gun dating from 1938, and after 1953 and 1960.

For the appellant it was submitted that prosecuting authorities needed guidance on what was antique and that the decision in *Richardson v Curwen* (1977) 63 Cr App R, to which the magistrate had referred, was not very helpful.

Lord Justice EVELIETH, who was sitting with Mr Justice Watkins, said that the Divisional Court of which he was a member in *Richardson v Curwen* had held that a firearm was antique should be a matter of fact and degree in each case, but that was in response to a suggestion that antique firearms must be at least 100 years old. He would now hold that the gun made in this century, such as post-1953 and post-1960, could not be antique. Regarding that possibly made in 1958 his Lordship said that the magistrate should be entitled to make his own decision, although he would not have done so himself. The case must go back with a direction to convict on two charges.

Man of Chancery retires

Mr Registrar Derek Godfrey Leach retired on the last day of the Chancery service, first as assistant registrar and then, for 17 years, as registrar.

Law Report April 11 1980

Fair rent of unfit houses

Williams v Khan

leaving by that time that the closing order had become effective. The tenants again appealed against the assessment on the ground that the closing order was conclusive evidence on which a nil or nominal rent should be registered.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the criteria laid down by section 70(1) of the Rent Act 1977, which had to be applied in determining a fair rent, were different from those laid down in section 4(1) of the Housing Act 1957, as amended, which must be taken into account in deciding whether or not persons were unfit for human habitation for the purpose of making a closing order.

The police service does not have the manpower to consider random testing, the association says.

Opposition to the idea came mainly from the brewers and the lobby that claims to protect the rights of an individual. But the association says it does not introduce primarily to save life. That is, check when is considered necessary.

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WEST EUROPE

Madrid needs an honourable end to Gibraltar dispute in its attempts to join EEC and Nato

By Trevor Fishlock

The British and Spanish governments have begun the delicate task of lifting Spain off the hook of the Gibraltar problem on which it was firmly impaled by General Franco in the 1960s.

Stalemate over the question of the colony's status and future, and the sealing of the frontier with Spain 14 years ago, have been of no benefit to Spain, Britain or the 20,000 people who live there.

Now the Madrid Government, wishing to clear the undergrowth along the route towards possible membership of the EEC, and eventually of Nato, is looking for honourable settlement of the Gibraltar question the grumbling appendix of Anglo-Spanish relations.

British and Dutch marines captured the Rock in 1704 (the word Gibraltar is incorporated into the Royal Marines' badge) and although Spain ceded the land under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 it has long claimed that Gibraltar should be returned to Spanish ownership.

Opposition to the claim has not been founded only on the British concept of Gibraltar's strategic importance. Over the years the Gibraltarians, a mixture of British, Spanish, Genoese, Jewish and Portuguese people, have proudly asserted their own identity and have almost become more British than the British.

General Franco thought he could put enough pressure on the Gibraltarians to make them, and Britain, accede to Spanish claims. At the very least his action in closing the border and

isolating Gibraltar was an indication of Spain's strong feelings.

In the event the Gibraltarians have grown more determined to retain their British colonial status, as they have shown in a referendum and an election; and they were more than satisfied with the British Government's undertaking of 1969, incorporated in the constitution, that Britain would never let Gibraltar come under Spanish sovereignty against the people's wishes.

This undertaking is re-stated in the joint declaration on Gibraltar made by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Señor Marcelino Oreja, his Spanish counterpart, at the end of their talks in Lisbon. In the same declaration the Spanish Government re-affirms "its position on the re-establishment of the territorial integrity of Spain".

As far as the British Government is concerned, the mutual contradiction in the declaration is no bar to progress in negotiations which are expected to start in about two weeks. The talks are likely to be protracted.

But Spain clearly wants the matter settled and, like Britain, is committed in the declaration to the safeguarding of the interests of Gibraltar's people.

The British view is that Señor Oreja has shown courage. Given the range of opinion in Spain on the Gibraltar question it may not be easy for the Government to satisfy public opinion; and it will have to work hard for a satisfactory formula.

Both sides are taking a long view. The first step in the re-opening of the border in June.

If Spain were to join the EEC it could not, practically and legally, be separated from a fenced-off Gibraltar.

And over the next 20 or 30 years, given changing economic and political circumstances, Spain and Gibraltar might reach an agreement under which Gibraltar autonomy would be guaranteed.

In any case, Gibraltar's leaders will take part in the talks between the British and Spanish governments.

In Gibraltar yesterday people seemed to be sceptical when they heard that frontier restrictions would shortly be ended. They were reassured to hear that their interests are to be safeguarded. Mr Wilfred Garcia, president of the local chamber of commerce, said: "Preservation of our identity must be the overriding factor."

From a commercial viewpoint the business community now faces a period of change. It will have to adapt to changing conditions to invest and modernize.

Two-way traffic: Most difficult for the Gibraltarians to understand at first will be that the opening of the border will mean two-way traffic (Jonathan Searle writes from Gibraltar).

The large unemployed labour force across the frontier will once more look towards the Rock for employment. Moroccan workers who replaced the Spaniards on the closing of the border fear that they will find it hard to hold on to their jobs.

It is also going to be difficult for Gibraltarians to adjust to living as part of mainland Europe rather than as islanders, economically and socially.

Leading article, page 13

Rape laws may be changed in France

From Our Own Correspondent

April 11

The National Assembly today took up discussion of five Bills to bring up to date the existing French legislation on rape, which is over a century old; and to make it easier for the victims to obtain redress from the courts.

One of the loopholes in the existing code is that it does not include any definition of rape as such.

French jurisprudence has so far defined it as a crime committed exclusively against women and including a proven material element, that is to say "sexual intercourse with a woman who is known to be unwilling", a definition which women's organizations have condemned as both discriminatory and excessively restrictive.

It has frequently led in the downgrading of a charge of rape into one of assault or public indecency, and therefore a matter for lower courts rather than the assizes.

The move to bring the law more into line with changes in social psychology and make it more accessible follows public concern over the increase in cases of rape and the mobilization of public opinion, which, as in a sensational case at Aix-en-Provence in 1978, have persuaded the victims to overcome their feeling of shame and humiliation and openly demand justice, with the result that the courts have tried more and more cases and given increasingly heavy sentences.

Statistics show that actions for rape have gone up by leaps and bounds, from 370 in 1965 to 1,600 in 1976, but even these fall far short of the actual offences committed, which are estimated at 20 times that number.

Ms Monique Pelletier, the Minister for Women's Affairs, told the Assembly that "rape is first and foremost violence.

Correction

The French telecommunications company, CIT-Alcatel, was mispelt in a report from Paris on March 12. It is not a subsidiary of Thomson-CSF.

French sympathy for British views but President defends treaty principles

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, April 11

President Giscard d'Estaing said today that France would subscribe to a transitional arrangement to ease Britain's Community budget burden, but it must be part of a package deal which included other pending problems like munition, fish, and agricultural prices.

If, however, Britain pressed for a permanent change in the rules of the Community, notably with respect to the system of "own resources", member countries must state clearly whether or not they accept this fundamental modification with the laborious procedure of revising the Treaty of Rome.

M. Giscard d'Estaing, in an interview with *Le Figaro*, emphasized it was not a Franco-British issue in which France tried to protect its interests while Britain said: "Give us our money back."

The truth was different. France defended Europe. It did not defend financial interests in this affair.

The question was whether Britain's demand was for a temporary easing of its contributions to the Community budget, as Mrs Margaret Thatcher had originally insisted, or whether it wanted to obtain a "just return" or to limit its deficit.

Prolonged crisis seen ahead for Belgium

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, April 11

Belgium appears to be facing the prospect of a prolonged political crisis after the resignation this week of the four-party coalition government of Mr Wilfried Martens, who is continuing to act as caretaker prime minister.

None of the main political parties wants a general election, which would be the third since 1977, as the basic problem of relations between the French-speaking and Dutch-speaking communities is unlikely to be made more soluble as a result.

The main responsibility now rests with King Baudouin, who, in a country where coalition governments are a way of life, plays a more active role than most constitutional monarchs, as a kind of national referee. The King could if he wished dissolve Parliament and call elections. Or, after further consultations with political

leaders, he could appoint an *informateur*, literally, "an informant".

The task of the *informateur*, usually a senior politician or elder statesman, is to make soundings and report to the King on the possible combinations of parties that might command a majority in Parliament and form a new government.

In the light of this report, the King could then decide to appoint a *formateur* with the task of forming a new government and becoming its prime minister. The *informateur* and the *formateur* may be, but are not necessarily, the same person.

The most likely combination to replace the outgoing coalition of Socialists and Christian Democrats, both of which are split into Flemish and Walloon wings, would be one in which these two political groups were joined by the Liberals, who are also divided into French-speaking and Dutch-speaking branches.

Gypsies at Dachau ignore pleas to end hunger strike

Patricia Clough

Bonn, April 11

Weak, and in some cases ill, a group of gypsies today ignored appeals to give up their hunger strike in the former Dachau concentration camp in protest against the alleged continuing persecution of their race.

"We have nothing to lose", said Herr Romano Rose, their leader.

The hunger strike entered its second week today with little immediate prospect of what they want. This is for full moral rehabilitation after the Nazi era persecution and a clear repudiation by Herr Gerold Tandler, the Bavarian Interior Minister, of the activities of the former, Nazi-designed, Nomads Office in Munich, whose files, the gypsies say, are still being used against them.

Herr Tandler has flatly refused to dissociate himself from the activities of the office since he was appointed after it was abolished in 1970. He has also so far failed to produce

proof that the files have been destroyed, as he originally claimed.

Talks between representatives of the Minister and the gypsies have led to nothing, and those on hunger strike are planning to call on the Interior Ministry to converge on the Interior Ministry with their caravans if there are no developments soon.

One of the 12 gypsies in Dachau, a 42-year-old man who was forcibly sterilized by the Nazis as a child, was taken to hospital yesterday in a serious condition.

The gypsies have received declarations of support from the Catholic Church and the Bavarian Social Democratic Party, and both the Social Democrats and the ruling Christian Social Party have asked them to give up the hunger strike.

Messages of encouragement and also insulting anonymous letters have been arriving from all over the world and a steady stream of gypsy caravans has assembled at Dachau.

Such a demand raises an essential principle", M. Giscard d'Estaing went on. "It brings into question the system of own resources since it equates the payments made by a member state to a national contribution, compensated by equivalent Community expenditure. This solution is conceivable, although it does not correspond to the French conception of the construction of the Community."

But he added, it must apply to all member countries, and involved a revision of the Rome treaty, "for it is fundamentally different from the principles laid down in the treaty".

It was a matter of pure common sense that solutions to the other pending problems of munition, fish, and agricultural prices linked to the daily life of the Community should remain unsettled while Britain's budget problem was still to be settled.

But he added with a pointed question at Britain, "instead of dealing with the problem from a theoretical angle, and then refusing all practical decisions, or proposing unrealistic steps like the setting up of an imperative ceiling for agricultural expenditure, I note that France is one of the few countries which proposes concrete measures. It has put forward proposals in Brussels on sugar, milk, and cereals."

M. Giscard d'Estaing expressed concern about the evolution of Community institutions. The role of the European Council was not to substitute itself for other institutions. It was not reasonable to expect the heads of government in a few hours to settle agricultural prices, the level of budget contributions, or the problems of munition and fisheries.

The students' guild of Münster University has issued a declaration welcoming the move for a summit meeting, and then refusing all practical decisions, or proposing unrealistic steps like the setting up of an imperative ceiling for agricultural expenditure.

It asks the Government to round up all unlicensed arms and to restore order. Order cannot be restored until the Tanzanian troops, who have remained in Uganda for the last year, are withdrawn, it adds.

The President pointed to the political difficulty of having to tell farmers that they must wait for the fixing of agricultural prices "while the Government agreed to a financial transfer not foreseen by the treaty text, in favour of a member country."

As for munition, he admitted it would have been better to deal with the matter at the

OVERSEAS



Mr Iroij Johannes Peter, chief of the Eniwetok people, after returning to his Pacific atoll which was used for testing 43 nuclear devices.

Mr Botha puts limit on changes in S Africa

From Eric Marsden

Johannesburg, April 11

Mr Pieter Botha, South Africa's Prime Minister, has reaffirmed his government's willingness to make political changes—including giving "people of colour" a share in central government decision-making—but has drawn sharp lines of limitation.

Speaking at Stellenbosch University last night, Mr Botha emphasized that changes will once more look towards the Rock for employment. Moroccan workers who replaced the Spaniards on the closing of the border fear that they will find it hard to hold on to their jobs.

It is also going to be difficult for Gibraltarians to adjust to living as part of mainland Europe rather than as islanders, economically and socially.

Leading article, page 13

Sadat hint of Gaza autonomy as first step

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, April 11

President Sadat of Egypt left Washington last night after telling reporters that he might be ready to autonomy for Gaza Strip as a first step towards giving it to all Israeli occupied territory.

The strip was occupied by Egypt between 1948 and 1967, and the Camp David agreement recognizes that Egypt has therefore a special responsibility for it. The idea of giving autonomy to Gaza before the West Bank has been put forward as a means of salvaging something from the autonomy negotiations between Egypt and Israel, which have so far made no real progress.

The sticking points concern the West Bank more than Gaza and the suggestion is that if arrangements for Gaza could be worked out before the deadline of May 26, both sides could claim success and could continue talks on the West Bank without fearing a deadline and the serious consequences of an immediate and conspicuous failure.

Mr Sadat, who made a conciliatory speech to the National Press Club yesterday, hinted at last night at one of the possible consequences of a failure.

The announcement came a few hours after Mr Sadat returned from his four-day visit to the United States and talks with Mr Carter on ways to break the deadlock in the Palestinian autonomy negotiations with Israel.

The statement said his indisposition was caused by "strain and change of climate" on account of his Washington trip.

Rhodesia elections were 'free but not fair'

From Michael Leapman

New York, April 11

On the question of whether the Patriotic Front parties would have won without intimidation, the report states: "We cannot conclude, as the press generally seems to that Mugabe and Nkomo would have got over 50 seats together without fear but not entirely fair". The unfairness lay in the degree of intimidation of voters to persuade them to vote for Mr Robert Mugabe, the eventual winner, it was stated.

The four observers were also part of a nine-member team from the same organization which observed the elections in April 1979. Their present report has two sections, one written before the results were announced and one after.

In the second section, the observers make the point:

"While the size of the poll was viewed as a sign of success for the Civil Service and the British election commission, it suggested in some cases an inability to prevent externally based parties from forcing people to vote on a scale we had not anticipated in our interim report."

The report concludes: "It should be clear from the start of relations that significant increments of American economic assistance and political and moral support are contingent on the maintenance of those democratic institutions that brought the Mugabe Government to power."

"A democracy should not undertake quickly any major new initiatives in regard to Zimbabwe; it should welcome the progress that has been made towards a more inclusive policy but predict its continued support on the preservation and expansion of political and civil liberties."

"Carter's remarks are not aimed at the federal republic

US says allies must face up to sacrifices

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, April 11

The administration believes the times require that we and our allies be willing to make hard choices and real sacrifice," Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, told allies of the United States to support American policy towards the Soviet Union and Iran and implied that they are not doing so.

In a speech he repeated a threat against Iran: "Our restraint is not inexhaustible, and not all the means of redress available to us have been applied. We look to our allies to support the sanctions for which they as members of the United Nations Security Council voted, and which the Soviet Union vetoed. We are afraid of disrupting commercial ties with the East, or of interfering with the Soviet special forces in Afghanistan. He asked: "Would our collective security world be even as we are dealing with the lives of 55 of our countrymen. We are dealing with random numbers. We will not stand idly by if a single one is killed. We do not doubt ourselves the right to defend ourselves under international law. I am weighing my words very carefully."

"I think you understand what I mean. We intend to obtain the release of our people."

On the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr Brzezinski asked the rhetorical question: "Would it make any of us to subscribe to the intervention of Soviet militia by supplying advanced military credits with the Soviets to complicitly assist us in diverting to their requirements?"

Mr Ronald Reagan conservative critics argued that this is a central security issue. In reply, he noted the declarations of disapprobation made in Europe and elsewhere, but went on: "Much as we welcome such declarations, we feel that

the invasion of Iran is a result."

135 Iranian airmen are denied entry to Britain

Continued from page 1

The official Paris news agency said rockers were fired at a mosque and other buildings at Sarpol Zahab in the central border region. The only damage reported was the destruction of two minibuses

Jy 11/1980

5

ERSEAS

Gandhi acquitted conspiracy to destroy satire film

chard Wigg
April 11—

anji Gandhi, son of an Prime Minister, was

accused by the

Court of being guilty

in conspiracy with

Shukla, the Informa-

tion Minister during the 1975

period, to destroy

copies of a film which

the morsels of India's

politics and Mr

Maruti car pro-

of three judges,

Mr Justice Maruthi

also acquitted Mr

and Mr Gandhi of all

for which the two

found guilty in Feb-

79, and sentenced to

gaol. The sentences

were upheld by the

Court.

called *Kissa Kursi Ke*

(the Chair) case was

one of many cases

under the former

Government concerning

power allegedly com-

mitted by Mr

Gandhi during

his

against court rulings

in process when Mrs

Shukla swept back to

the January, with her

on winning a seat in

was made by Mr

Shukla, a former Con-

1975 after he had

illuminated with Mrs

after its destruction,

the film in 1977

the Janata victory

was again returned to

the Court.

44-page judgment,

set aside fines of

(about £1,400)

Shukla and 10,000

Mr Gandhi, held

prosecution had failed

the existence of any

conspiracy or meeting

between the two men

the film by burning

aber, 1975.

film and all the

relating to it no

bar to have vanished

air", the Supreme

Court said, "but

Mr Shukla nor

can be held respon-

the absence of proof

which

lade all reasonable

prosecution was also

ave failed to prove

positive prints of

the film

and knowledge

or that the nega-

the other materials

for by Mr Shukla

his custody.

fact that Mr

Shukla had

collected material

to answer parlia-

mentary questions

relations to Mr Gandhi's Maruti

car enterprise.

na imposes secrecy

to foil spies

April 11.—The

overnment, one of

most secretive, to

lashed a draconian

in such

as to make virtu-

ing not printed in

apers a potential

company editorial,

the People's Daily

Chinese citizens to

regulations strictly

to foil the attempts

hostile ele-

unter-revolutionaries

orial, which also

other newspapers,

any officials were

porior documents

discussing them with

lies and friends.

state were becoming

er gossip, it said.

xy law, in the form

emporary regulation,

lassified everything

information to

conomic,

public health work

weather forecasts.

categories of classi-

ation, covering

aspects of govern-

and a further

All other state

th ought to be kept

orial said officials

classify informa-

orally, or so to

hold 917

ity raids

April 11.—Toku

re arrested 917

gators, including 190

gang leaders, on

nd violence charges.

opolitan Police De-

said it raised 650

six pistols, 34

about 1,300 grams

kgs, in an attempt

up the nation's big-

ger organization:

Residents angry

at Aztec dig

Mexico City, April 11.—

About 175 people who live in

a street in central Mexico City

are angry about being told to

move out of the Great Temple

excavations can continue and

have called on the Mayor to

let them stay.

The Great Temple of the

Aztec, across the street from

the cathedral, has been under

excavation since 1978

Build-up of gas

may have caused

tanker explosion

By Alan McGregor

Geneva, April 11.—

Cuba has rebuffed the United

Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees in his

good offices are not required

for the 10,000 Cubans who have

sought asylum in the Peruvian

Embassy in Havana.

"The Cubans have decided to

respect the grounds of the

Peruvian Embassy not as extra-

territorial but as non-violable",

a commission official said today.

"This is becoming common

diplomatic practice throughout

the world, whenever people are,

strictly speaking, not yet

refugees."

Mr Kaftancioglu, aged 45,

was entering his car when the

terrorists opened fire from a

parked vehicle. The gunmen,

who were to be rightist militiamen,

escaped.

The regime last year launched

a campaign on the theme of

"one child per family". Finan-

cial penalties were decreed for

furries producing a third child

with only one.

Reuter and Agence France

Presse.

24 bodies found

scattered

in El Salvador

San Salvador, April 11.—The

bodies of 24 people have been

found scattered in two districts

of El Salvador, armed forces

spokesmen said today. All had

been killed.

ed from opposite page
that the Allied air
British were properly
both with each other
the forces preparing
would have been given

tractions that bombing
concentrated on key
in the German war
and upon road and
munications in north-
area. Area bombing
we been ruled out for
as, which would un-
light bombing. The
would have given a
for the rapid produc-
Mustangs (long range

manifest and agreed
of Overlord in
ans for 1943, would
have prevented the
of American re-
the British, and
suffice have guaran-
the American inva-
sion would have
as great as it was

in the provision
craft, indeed, it
it would have been
At Cassibile the
ould have considered
the right priorities,

respect the line of
D-Day would have
erent if the Anglo-
d shown more imag-
France would have
sented, in the initial
y at least a division
available, their
the task could be
easily accomplished and without
the appearance that he lacked
enthusiasm for it, which sug-
gested weakness.

It would also have been good
for the interests of Britain, and
of Western Europe, if he had
asserted France's right to be
represented at Tehran. With
in the country liberated, and de
Gaulle universally accepted as
its authentic spokesman, the
claim could not be justifi-
able. And de Gaulle's presence
at Tehran would certainly
have been an aid to clarity on
the Western side.

Another gesture of enlightened
self-interest that Churchill
might have made during
1943 would have been towards
Indian nationalism. If he had
freed the Congress leaders
and negotiated a settlement
with them, granting virtual
self-government to a united
India he might in return have
obtained a close partnership
between India and Britain, in-
cluding a military alliance. It
would, in any case, have been
a condition of the settlement
that India should stay in the
war against Japan.

The Muslim League was not
yet as powerful as it later
became, thanks to the vacuum
created by the Congress leaders
incarceration (and some en-
couragement from the British
authorities). There was still a
real chance of breaking the
constitutional deadlock in India
without splitting the country.
But it was the last chance.

If Churchill had decided to
seek a political solution, and to
appoint a Viceroy equal to the
task—rather than one
expressly chosen to be non-
political (Lord Wavell)—he
might have put Britain's connec-
tion with India, on which her
status as a world power
largely depended, on a new
and viable basis. In not even
trying to turn the British Raj
into a working partnership, he
threw a pearl away richer
than all his trile.

Had India not been one of
his supreme blind spots, he
might have responded, when
Roosevelt invited Chiang Kai-
shek to Cairo, by himself invit-
ing Nehru. India's contribution
to the war was at least as im-
pressive as China's; and India,
like China, was an emerging
Asian giant. It would have
been a masterstroke for
Churchill to produce Nehru, as
Britain's answer to the Ameri-
can obsession with China, and
as living proof that the old
imperialism was being volun-
tarily abandoned.

By the time of Yalta the war
in Europe would have been
over, probably many months
earlier. It is likely that the
Western Allies would have met
the Russians not on the Elbe
or on the Vistula, or even
further east. There would still
have been any number of
knotty problems, more espe-
cially those of Germany and
Poland. But at least the West-
ern Allies would have been
able to negotiate from a pos-
ition of strength.

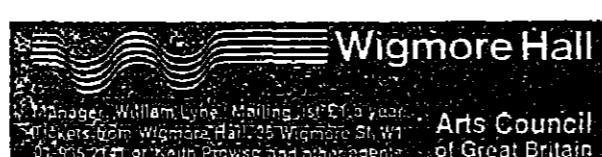
No victory is won without
painful effort, and of course
there was no easy way of bearing
the Germans in the Second
World War. Invasion in 1943
could not have provided a
cheap victory. But it might,
surely, have helped to bring
the war to an end both sooner,
and at a lower cost in lives,
military and, above all, civilian—
than the one strategy which
delayed invasion until 1944.

The Normandy landings
themselves might have been
rather less costly for reasons
already indicated. A different
kind of British and American
bomber would manifestly have
bombed the lives of many Allied
airmen, as well as very many
German civilians. Avoidance of
large-scale offensive action in
Tunisia and Italy would also
have saved many lives that
seem to have been need-
lessly sacrificed.

But the most poignant
thought of all is that an earlier
end of the war might have
saved literally hundreds of
thousands of European Jews
from massacre, as well as
exacting a less heavy toll from
the liberating forces. An un-
necessary year of life for the
Nazi regime was a deadly price
to pay for the advantage,
anyway most dubious, of a less
riskily crossing of the channel.

Churchill's title for the last
volume of his history of the
Second World War was
Triumph and Tragedy. There is
usually a mixture of both at
the end of any war. Even the
supposed winners are likely to
have much to lament as well
as to celebrate. But there are
differences of degree, and it is
my contention that if the British
and Americans had landed
in France in 1943, their
triumph would have been
greater and the accompanying
tragedy less.

This extract is taken from
1943: *The Victory That Never
Was* by John Grigg, which will
be published by Eyre Methuen
on April 24 at £7.95.



Manager: William Lynn. Mailing list £1.30 per year.
Subscriptions: Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St, W1
01-582 2141 or Keith Prowse and other agents.

Arts Council
of Great Britain

Today JOSEPH SMITH, piano
15 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Chorvall Management

Tonight DELME STRING QUARTET back: Contrapunctus XI (The Art of Fugue)

7.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Dido Singer

Sunday BRYN TURLEY, piano
16 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Brynn Turley

Monday MARC VASILAVSKY, cello
17 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Miles Jenkins

Tuesday FRANK WIBERTH, piano
18 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
John Goss

Wednesday ROGER WIGMORE, piano
19 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Roger Wigmore

Thursday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
17 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Friday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
18 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Saturday SARAH WALKER, soprano
19 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Sarah Walker

Sunday ROGER WIGMORE, piano
20 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Roger Wigmore

Monday AMIRAH RIGAT, piano
21 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Amirah Rigat

Tuesday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
22 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Wednesday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
23 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Thursday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
24 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Friday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
25 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Saturday SARAH WALKER, soprano
26 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Sarah Walker

Sunday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
27 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Monday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
28 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Tuesday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
29 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Wednesday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
30 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Thursday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
31 April, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Friday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
1 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Saturday SARAH WALKER, soprano
2 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Sarah Walker

Sunday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
3 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Monday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
4 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Tuesday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
5 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Wednesday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
6 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Thursday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
7 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Friday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
8 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Saturday SARAH WALKER, soprano
9 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Sarah Walker

Sunday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
10 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Monday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
11 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Tuesday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
12 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Wednesday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
13 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Thursday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
14 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

Friday GABRIELI STRING ENSEMBLE
15 May, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
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1 June, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
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Glyndebourne Festival Arts

Tuesday ROBERT SIMPSON, piano
16 June, 8.30 p.m. £1.20, £1.50, £2.00
Robert Simpson

PERSONAL CHOICE

(left) and Dudley Sutton in *Juno and the Paycock*, recorded in Northern Ireland

you don't see how the BBC Northern Ireland production of the *Paycock* (BBC 2, 8.15) could be improved upon. Uniquely here, the tragedy and comedy of the Boyles' life and cruel fall in their 1922 Dublin tenement—and his universal state of chassis, the darlin', phanty of Joxer, the rocklike resilience of Juno and the likes of Mrs Tancered ("O blessed Virgin, you when my darlin' son was riddled with that encapsulate Ireland's long night of agony.

my spirits drooped when I heard about the new *Armchair Critics* (6.40). What could these pundits do to the verdicts they had already returned in their 1. In the event, I had got it all wrong. These will not be the last TV critics. The comments on selected television will come instead from directors, MPs, journalists of everything but television. Tonight, the panel Peter Jenkins, political columnist; Elaine Morgan, chapter, and Richard Lingley, Panorama reporter, discuss the serialized *Rebecca*, the comedy series *Death of a*

TV's crisis-prone documentary *Death of a*

TV's mystery to be cracked in the BBC 2 *Discoveries* is the identity of the first book Caxton ever printed. Bibliophiles found their clues in the world's oldest *TV* and in a microscopic analysis of Caxton's

And the first Caxton-printed book turns out also to be original work in the English language.

the pill for those who insist they like what they know what they like, one of the Mozart piano at Ashkenazy plays in tonight's repeated concert (0) contains, in its slow movement, the theme that advance in Wilderberg's wistful film *Elvira* which the TV commercials have since adopted and

en more than view, today's broadcasting is juicy plums, among them Verdi's little-known opera

(3, 8.30), with José Carreras (Werther in the recent production) in the title role, motoring expert

and picking his way through Brighton's heavy traffic

(5 am). Elizabeth Bell as the trouble-beset future

Great in Valerie Geeson's play *The Circus* of

(4, 8.30), and the Dyfed Choir from Fishguard singing

and souls out (Radio 4, 4.40).

SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO*; *BLACK AND WHITE*;

PERSONAL CHOICE

young people who create and run a theatre company: new serial *The Swish of the Curtain*: Part one (C 1, 6.10)

ugh Harold Pinter directed it, Simon Gray wrote Pinter was in it, I didn't think The Rear Column appy on the London stage two years ago. Maybe it's churrying insects, or the painted palms on jungle backdrop (the Congo, 1887). It might even be that the play was not very good, though I am not that. Anyway, it's on screens tonight (5): same director, same cast (I believe), and of course more or less the same story about the group of agents and gentlemen marooned in the jungle with grating commanding officer (Mr Pinter). I think it's small screen will concentrate, and therefore dramatize the situation, whereas the stage merely we shall have to see.

ne is among our very best interviewers away from field which, anyway, is a vastly over-populated is what, for want of a better description, has on the human-interest interview, sometimes of stature, applying that word in its broadest sense. I then, to his new series, *Heart of the Matter* (5) which, somewhat elliptically, the BBC describes on moral and religious values arising from headlines.

heights, perhaps you would be well advised not to Padua's award-winning film about three climbers (3, 2000ft rock face in the Xigemite Valley of Macau, 7.15). It took them three days and nights. I am told that we, the viewers, will suffer almost they did.

already met Peter Lovesey's bowler-hatted detective Sergeant Cribb in *Granada* TV play called *Reed* last year. He was played by Alan Dobie, most reliable actor. Tonight (ITV, 9.00) sees the last of plays, all featuring that quietly efficient is a murder mystery, charmingly set along the evocation of the period is beautifully done. I find the convolutions of the plot too much for I right in thinking Mr Dobie looks as if he shares the

impressed by the first part of Michael Mason's military series *The British Seafarer* (Radio 4, which the BBC has made in collaboration with the Maritime Museum, in Greenwich. Its canvas is a vast history of the British sailor over six centuries. Sometimes the words, and they manage to suggest there is their tongues. Other times, genuine seadogs tell which are always brief, to the point, and well worth

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 am *The Banana Splits*: Cartoons and adventure yarns (1); 9.35 *Champion, the Wonder Horse*; 10.00 *Feeling Great*: Roy Castle on the squash court (see William Franklin); 10.10 *Zorro*: Walt Disney swashbuckler; 10.15 *Mickey Mouse Club*: cartoon and 2 western serials; 10.25 *Film Fan*: *They Up the Creek* (1954); Naval comedy with David Tomlinson, Frankie Howerd, Shirley Eaton; 12.27 pm *Weather Forecast*.

12.30 *Grandstand*: The line-up is:

12.35 *Football Focus*; 1.05 *Motor*

Racing (international race of

Champions, California); 1.35 *Fencing* (Alka-Seltzer 10-min

1.30, 2.20); 2.25 *Racing* from Ascot; 10.10 *International Badminton* (the Debonairs' *Trophy*); 3.15 and 4.30 *International*

Swimmers

(the Coca-Cola international); 2.45 *Half-time Scores*; 3.50 *Rugby League* (St Helens, Widnes, from St Helens); 4.40 *Final scores*.

5.10 News: with Richard Whitehouse; 5.20 *Sports news*.

5.25 *Roof on Saturday* (OK); Music, dancing and singing as *Rolf Harris* and the New Seekers visit an Edinburgh school; 5.35 *Wonder Woman*: Lynda Carter saves the civilized world yet again; 6.40 *Film*: *Cast in* (1979); *Telefilm*, film about same people (Dennis Cole, Susan Sullivan, Ray Milland etc) who are trapped in the caverns of Yellowstone Park.

5.15 *The Val Doonican Music Show*: With country music stars Charley Pride, Janey Friske and the Bell Sisters; 5.20 *International Badminton* (the Debonairs' *Trophy*); 5.30 and 6.30 *Football*.

6.45 *Phil Silvers as Sergeant Eelke*: Old, funny American *TV* (1); 12.45 *Weather*.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: *Cymru-Wales*: 5.20 pm *Post Box* (see *Post Box*); 5.30 *Post Box*; 5.45 *Post Box*; 5.55 *Post Box*; 6.00 *Post Box*; 6.15 *Post Box*; 6.30 *Post Box*; 6.45 *Post Box*; 6.55 *Post Box*; 7.00 *Post Box*; 7.15 *Post Box*; 7.30 *Post Box*; 7.45 *Post Box*; 7.55 *Post Box*; 8.00 *Post Box*; 8.15 *Post Box*; 8.30 *Post Box*; 8.45 *Post Box*; 8.55 *Post Box*; 9.00 *Post Box*; 9.15 *Post Box*; 9.30 *Post Box*; 9.45 *Post Box*; 10.00 *Post Box*; 10.15 *Post Box*; 10.30 *Post Box*; 10.45 *Post Box*; 10.55 *Post Box*; 11.00 *Post Box*; 11.15 *Post Box*; 11.30 *Post Box*; 11.45 *Post Box*; 11.55 *Post Box*; 12.00 *Post Box*; 12.15 *Post Box*; 12.30 *Post Box*; 12.45 *Post Box*; 12.55 *Post Box*; 13.00 *Post Box*; 13.15 *Post Box*; 13.30 *Post Box*; 13.45 *Post Box*; 13.55 *Post Box*; 14.00 *Post Box*; 14.15 *Post Box*; 14.30 *Post Box*; 14.45 *Post Box*; 14.55 *Post Box*; 15.00 *Post Box*; 15.15 *Post Box*; 15.30 *Post Box*; 15.45 *Post Box*; 15.55 *Post Box*; 16.00 *Post Box*; 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Bridge

A place for the amateur

It is now 50 years since Contract Bridge displaced Auction and for longer than half that period there has been an annual world championship for teams of four in competition for the Bermuda Bowl.

Bridge writers without exception are looking into their crystal balls and forecasting the future development of the game. We need not be surprised to find that the editor of *Bridge World* is unaware of developments outside America, for with only one of his assertions can we be in total agreement—that even increasingly serious players will realize that 'science' is the road to success both in bidding and in defensive card play. His only convincing prophecy spells future disaster. For we must accept that the gap between amateur and professional players will grow so wide that rubber bridge parts company with duplicate.

Natural bidding is disappearing, although beginners are usually taught Acol before they learn another system. The most fantastic forecast comes from the editor of *Bridge Magazine*, but this I refuse to swallow. He prophesies a great increased employment of artificial bids and more sophisticated signalling. To see what is likely to happen to our favourite card game, we must go back 80 years and examine what happened to whilst.

It has long been forgotten

that the introduction of conventions such as the encouraging "Peter" or the request for a trump lead had such an effect on whilst that it degenerated into a village game after Auction was introduced to the Portland Club by Lord Brougham in 1894.

In my view, the introduction of more artificial meanings to bids and plays will have the same effect on Duplicate as they had on whilst. Let us see how players are divided now. I would estimate that 95 per cent of bridge players are true amateurs. There remain only the five per cent who study the expertise but are unlikely to be elected to a high-class social club. At this time of the year there is a congress almost every week, but the expert does not attend unless there are hand-some prizes.

The average stake in a small country club does not exceed 10p per 100. The member does not seek to make money and he is satisfied if he does not lose any. So the English Bridge Union remains solvent because it helps to advertise hotels, cruises and charter flights, giving special rates to enthusiastic pairs. I am constantly surprised that there are so many amateurs, but there are always competitors ready to pay the single fee for a double room.

Professionals do not pay their own expenses. Even in the world championship a million-

ster was found who paid the expenses of the whole American team in order to have himself included in it. He was expected to let down the side; but he actually played with considerable distinction and helped win the Bermuda Bowl.

The time is coming when every great tournament—The Sunday Times Pairs, for example—will be sponsored, or there will be specially reduced rates at the best hotels for professionals. But they will be acknowledged professionals.

By "acknowledged" I mean that they will form an exclusive class, looking for reward to partners who pay them or to business firms who seek special publicity through bridge champions. These firms will reward their champions handsomely for their successes—as indeed they are already recompensed abroad.

In some kinds of match play (Pairs tournaments spring to mind) the expert has less advantage over his opponents than in teams of four tournaments.

To be acknowledged champions like Belladonna and Garzotto players must study bridge in the same way that the Italian masters worked at the direction of their non-playing captain Carlo Alberto Perroux. He drove his team, and himself, with such ruthlessness that his greatest player—Georgio Belladonna—refused to play for the double room.

And now we discover how world champions are made. They will continue to use special con-

ventions, but each bid will carry two meanings; in short, it can be either weak or strong. Similarly, a minor suit opening bid will usually carry with it a major suit, as in the Roman system. But all these convenient arrangements must be declared at duplicate, and they will be forbidden in club bridge.

So the future that I foresee is that the game played by the highest social classes will be rubber bridge according to the laws of 1963. There will no longer be professionals among them because all will be contributing to their clubs' expenses. They will not number more than five per cent of all players. Of the remaining 95 per cent all but a few will continue to play their conventional low stake game, will continue to spend weekends at congresses with their chosen partners, and thus continue to keep the English Bridge Union afloat.

Of the remainder, there will be a small number who will constitute themselves earnest students of the science of duplicate, seeking to acquire sufficient skill to represent their country. They will continue to invent and use abstract conventions until their sponsors are accused of improperly rewarding them for their services. That is happening now in America, where the Contract Bridge League is involved in a substantial lawsuit.

Edward Mayer

Clive Barnes/New York Notebook

When literary ladies fall out

Will 1980 be known as the year that started New York's cultural decline? The year the fun ran out, the funds got short, and the seemingly endless creativity of New York's Athenian sevens began to dwindle. Probably not—resurgence may even come with spring. Yet so far it has been a suspiciously quiet year and the prospect for future explosions do not seem imminent, even if they do not seem precisely unlikely.

There are some straws in the listless wind. The most important art event of the year so far—I will write about it on another occasion—has been the opening of thirteen new galleries at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, enabling the chairman of the Department of European Painting, Sir John Pope-Hennessy, to display the Men's remarkable collection of nineteenth century European art to better advantage.

Unquestionably the literary event of the year has been a pliably silly squabble between Lillian Hellman and Mary McCarthy—a battle redolent with more political undertones than aesthetic overtones. The nonsense started in January when Miss McCarthy called Miss Hellman a "dishonest writer". Pressed to elaborate on dishonest, Miss McCarthy stanchly replied: "Everything I said in some interview that every word she writes is a lie including 'and' and 'the'."

Miss Hellman took umbrage and filed a defamation suit against Miss McCarthy, the interviewer and the network, amounting to £1.75m for "mental pain and anguish and also for 'being injured in her profession'". She is also seeking an additional half-million in punitive damages.

Frankly under the provisions of The First Amendment to the Constitution, the general opinion is that Miss Hellman's suit has as much chance as Generalissimo Franco's chance in hell. Yet the animosity between the two women goes back to the Spanish Civil War when they found themselves on two different sides of the left. Nevertheless, in absence of new works of literary distinction, perhaps literary controversy is the next best thing.

Now for a more ominous straw in a wind that may prove not at all listless. Recently a congressional hearing took place at the Juilliard School here in New York, where representatives of the New York art world pleaded their case with the congressmen to protect the present level of funding of the National Endowments for the Arts and the Humanities. This must be seen in the light of a cut of \$3m in last year's budget of \$27m for the Cultural Affairs Department of New York City and a rise in the grant for the New York State Council on the Arts, currently running at \$32.3m, that is less than that needed to offset inflation. The money picture is bleak.

Nevertheless things are still happening in New York City—apart from such municipal annoyances as transit strikes, the latest police department estimates that there are over two million illegal handbags in the city, which had the rainiest New York March for 103 years. In the past couple of weeks we have had a brand new play by Tennessee Williams, a theatrical collaboration by the choreographer Twyla Tharp and the playwright Thomas Babe, a play by Mark Medoff, *Children of a Lesser God*, concerning the

marriage between a totally deaf woman and her speech therapist, and the American premiere of Kurt Weill's opera *Der Landjude* taken into the repertoire of New York City Opera and staged by Broadway's Harold Prince. The city is not dead yet.

To take the last first, the production of *Silverlake*, like the Metropolitan Opera's staging of *Malagon*, has proved extremely popular with the public, and controversial with the critics. Some have dismissed the work more or less completely, others have shown considerable concern for the Broadway-style adaptation given to it by Prince, the adaptor/Librettist Hugh Wheeler, and the scenery and costumes by Mianlai Luenghorst. Most consternation of all has been over the introduction of sound amplification into the Opera House for the first time. The curtest brush-off of all was delivered by Harold G. Schonberg in *The New York Times* who wrote: "Under the circumstances there is no need to discuss the singing. If this sort of thing is to continue, opera houses might just as well close up or convert to musicals."

The amplification point is a fair one, although electronic wizardry of all kinds has never been an issue in considering opera recordings. Yet the idea of a miked Pavarotti or an amplified Nilsson is not an agreeable one. Yet just in this instance I think it was justified, and for less obvious than its opponents have implied. There is much lovely music here, but the expressionist play by Georg Kaiser, even tarred up by Wheeler, is terribly dated, Prince's production style suggests the harshness of Brecht/Weill rather than the quiet Weill we find here,

and while Joel Grey gives a dynamic performance in the leading role, he did rather stand out as a lay figure in a convocation of clergymen.

With Edward Albee's *The Lady from Dubuque* having been and gone, much emphasis was consequently placed on *Silverlake*, taken into the repertoire of the two women goes back to the Spanish Civil War when they found themselves on two different sides of the left. Nevertheless, in absence of new works of literary distinction, perhaps literary controversy is the next best thing.

Unfortunately this so-called "ghost play" about Scott and Zella Fitzgerald, while bringing together once more the playwright with the director, Jose Quintero, and the actress, Geraldine Page, was too diffuse, too shapeless, and occasionally too banal. Biographical plays are always difficult—there is always too much of the just-look-there-goes-Ernest-Hemingway syndrome—and oddly enough, apart from the public, and controversial with the critics. Some have dismissed the work more or less completely, others have shown considerable concern for the Broadway-style adaptation given to it by Prince, the adaptor/Librettist Hugh Wheeler, and the scenery and costumes by Mianlai Luenghorst. Most consternation of all has been over the introduction of sound amplification into the Opera House for the first time. The curtest brush-off of all was delivered by Harold G. Schonberg in *The New York Times* who wrote: "Under the circumstances there is no need to discuss the singing. If this sort of thing is to continue, opera houses might just as well close up or convert to musicals."

The play—and this is not flippant—should perhaps have happened to two other people. Williams would have been less loaded with history and could have better developed his fantasy of gilded, tragic destiny. The play—

and while Joel Grey gives a dynamic performance in the leading role, he did rather stand out as a lay figure in a convocation of clergymen.

A man is telling his young daughter about her grandmother, a woman who died when the man was very young. Indeed this is the subject of Milne's most serious poem, *Disobedience*, all about James James Morrison and his mother's disappearance. Unfortunately the text veers uncertainly between the pathetic and the maudlin—this is not the Babe we normally admire—and Tharp's dance offers subtleties to the text with a mixture of confidence and embarrassment.

Subtitles also play a vital part in Mark Medoff's splendid new play *Children of a Lesser God* (the title comes from Tessie's *Idylls of the King*), which deals with the relationship between a young deaf woman and the speech therapist who eventually marries her. With its subtle interplay between the world of silence and the world of the hearing, the play raises serious issues about identity and disability.

As for the subtitles, they are provided by the hero, written by John Rubinstein, the son of the pianist. The woman, Phyllis Frelich, an actress from the Theatre of the Deaf and herself deaf from birth, speaks in sign-language which Rubinstein instantly translates. So the man is either talking or talking to himself almost all the evening; meanwhile, his hands are rarely inactive as he goes through the sign-language with his co-star.

It is a tour de force for the two actors and the director, Gordon Davidson. But much more, it is an extremely moving and thought-provoking play. Even at the end its questions linger unanswered but never unexpressed. So, the city is not dead yet.

One of the most time-wasting and to me exasperating chores, is hauling hosepipes about a garden, whether you are doing it yourself, or even more irritating if you are paying someone else to do it at an ever increasing rate per minute. It is often a messy business and many a good plant has been damaged by the clumsy moving of long hosepipe.

The answer is to install a "ring-main"—a length, or several lengths of PVC plastic hose around the garden with plastic "tap" connectors inserted say every 25 yards into which can be plugged a short length of hose connected to a spray nozzle or portable sprinkler.

The idea is much the same as you have with an electric ring main in the home. Only a short length, say 15 or 20 feet, of this light hose plus the sprinkler has to be moved and you can pick it up in one hand. I fitted my old garden with several ring mains and now at my new home we have two—because our garden is divided into two sections with the house in the middle.

You start by fitting the tap connector to an outside tap. It will fit in, if in or if threaded taps; then you fit a female hose connector to the end of a length of thin plastic hose which is just plugged on to the male tap connector. Next you lay the hose down in the garden—down one side, if it is a rectangular garden or in any way to fit the garden's shape or you may lay it in two separate sections. At suitable intervals—say, 25 yards apart—you then insert a Y-shaped tap connector into the hose line and at the end you fit another tap connector.

The kit of Hozelock automatic fittings will set up either a single ring main or one split in two ways, with either system having five take-off points. Also included is an adjustable jet or spray nozzle. The hose and sprinkler are optional extras.

If you already have a quantity of thin plastic hose you can

Korchin, who had White, had the move and the problem was, what was the move and who was winning?

Truman Holmes, who had inherited the reprehensible habit of taking drugs from his father and was suffering from it, said he had a solution with elementary to which Dr Watson replied:

"I suppose you mean 41.NxP?"

"By no means," replied Holmes, "for then Petrosian was not able to set up an almost impregnable position by 41...PxP." Much dashed Dr Watson thought there was no other possible continuation. "It was not the maxim of my father's," said Truman, "that when you have excluded the impossible, whatever remains however improbable, must be the truth."

The move at Velden between Petrosian and Korchin was no exception. Let me at once deny, before the Soviet Chess Federation makes the assertion, that I was one of M's agents. Nor was the wall-board demonstrator one despite the highly suspicious circumstance that his name was Wagner which in turn gave rise to the unworthy allegation that he was in close touch with Bernard Levin. No, the agent was in fact a clerical gentleman, the Reverend D. S. Evi. My first thought was that this was the case of another Georgian, since it was the Rev. Evi who, nearly 50 years ago, was the cause of my giving up correspondence chess. I had somewhat carelessly taken to playing my game against him blindfold and left a rank to be captured for nothing. When he sent back the move KxP? I got up and gave and corresponded chess. His gratuitous attacks had made me a little anti-clerical ever since. However, the reverend's full name, Dermot Shindemir-Evi, reveals the truth. "He should have played R-NxP or first 45...PxP and then play 41...PxP?"

"Why did Petrosian play so weakly?" asked Watson. "You will remember that Petrosian afterwards alleged that he was disturbed at finding Golombok examining his retiring room that he lost the 5th game in a state of shock." "But," said Watson, "I was watching and I did not see Golombok leave the stage during the adjournment session." "Ah," said Truman Holmes. "That is where Professor Moriarty played one of his master strokes of evil cunning. He sent Golombok's double from London to provide him with an alibi. It was the double who was on the stage and Golombok himself, after remonstrating with his own retiring room, then went to investigate the contents of Petrosian's room. It is possible that he even put some such

nauseous drug as Coca

"Well," said Watson, "I was there then. Korchin is likely winner of the Ge match and in that case his chances against K...

"On the contrary, Truman Holmes. It is more likely that Ado come through to claim world champion."

"But Adorjan is in match against Lubomir Watson." That's it, but Adorjan can still his most powerful weapon.

"What is that, then?"

"He will fall ill and be qualified from a match and win his mate Rook by falling ill at moments, so he will play through to meet next year and then world title solely by full force of illness."

"Whether Holmes's was right or not, he was in the third rap match between Hill Adorjan.

White—R. Holmes, A. Adorjan Sicilian

1.PxP N-B3 10.PxP
2.BxP N-B3 11.BxP
3.PxP P-B4 12.PxP
4.N-B3 N-B3 13.PxP
5.BxP N-B3 14.PxP
6.PxP N-B3 15.PxP
7.BxP N-B3 16.PxP
8.N-B3 N-B3 17.PxP
9.N-B3 P-B4 18.PxP

Preparing to play

17...BxP as in Karpov-Sveshnikov, 1 Championship would a quicker method of

18.PxP

An improvement as Geller played Sveshnikov in the 1 Championship which Black to set up a s

20...BxP

21.BxP P-K5 24.PxP
22.NxP P-K4 25.PxP
23.BxP N-B3 26.PxP

By powerful play, I

set up a winning bind.

Black is position and his last record in his fallen

25.PxP P-K3 26.PxP
26.BxP N-B3 27.PxP

This results in material; a better

20...BxP

21.NxP BxP 22.QxP
23.BxP N-B3 24.PxP

The note to stemmed from the Evi and I have to surprise since I

But it seems the really made by a yester

He told me that received generous or rather he was receive it since he had issued him a note for £500 and to make it more off

written in Latin a date on which

The grandmaster the note and the indeed there ad

Gracis solvere (to the Greek Kalends), that the Ancient Ro in the habit of payi on the first of the Kalends; Greeks did not have this date and the note was to "nover" it.

Harry G

Gardening

Leading a sheltered life

The provision of shelter in a garden is often a big problem. We plant hedges to provide some protection but too often in windy areas we have to provide shelter for the hedge until it establishes itself in three or four years. Similarly in an area with a greenhouse and some frames, a shelter against cold winds will greatly reduce heating costs.

Solid windbreaks such as walls, or fences have a drawback because they force winds up and over the wall so that somewhere (about six times the height of the wall away from it) there is an area of turbulence where the wind sweeps down again with great force. Luckily we have alternatives. A hedge is mainly to be preferred because it filters the wind and greatly

reduces its force but it does take years to grow. The new plastic sheeting marketed by BIF-Briderup is excellent for providing a windbreak or for enclosing seating areas on a terrace or patio. It is black, punctured with 3in holes about 400 to the square foot.

It is lightweight, semi-rigid, polypropylene and is claimed to have a long life. It comes in 5m metre lengths, 75cm wide at around £7, or in 5m lengths, 1.5m wide at around £14.

Having embarked on the subject of shelter perhaps I should pursue it further and discuss some of the plants we can grow to provide it. We have the choice of a hedge which will need clipping at least once if not twice a year or a screen to depth—a border of shrubs, mainly evergreen, which will need pruning in the way of trimming, clipping or pruning. Such a screen needs a border about six feet wide. The shrubs will be mainly rather slow to grow. If you have an acid soil, rhododendrons,

Travel

A robust country—no wonder Hemingway rates a statue

handsome city in the *ns* of Alava, is a good begin exploring the provinces. From a *scenic* justly admired Hugo, steep cobbled *age* to long, narrow *ned* after the crafts—*ance* worked there—*utlers*, kettle-makers. *are lined with bars*, *bookshops* where *Basque history* and *hostile* reprints of *anarchist classics* and *profusion of sex*

Vitoria the verdant *landscape* merges *my town* of *Castile*. *the vineyards* of *the* *Basque* *region* *cross* *the* *village* of *with* *swallows* *ills* (until 1461 it was *stronghold* of the *Navarre*) commands *view* of this *polygon*; and in *real* *solitude* at the *cliff*, a bronze head *riveted* *littérature* *Maria de Samaniego*, *eighteenth century* *esop*, stands on a *eneath* the *rusting* *a derelict bandstand*, *mansion* is now a *reasonably* *priced*

way to Pamplona, a truly beguiling *isan* *monks* *wander* *with* *shopping bags*, *mirrored* in the *On a hillside* the *church* of *San* *cracks*, *lichen* and *exes*, *neighbours*, a *vene* *below* which *is carved* *portal* *of* *church* *binders* *a* *near* *a* *blacksmith's*

spread *on* *a* *height* *of* *two* *hills*, *has* *some* *aerial* *splendour* of *in* *1521* *Ignatius* *founding* *the* *city* *French* *received* *the* *turned* *his* *thoughts* *exercises*. *There* *are* *churches* *dedicated* *to* *Francis* *Xavier*, *suit* *missionary* *who* *is* *a* *castle* *not* *far* *from* *ma*, *current* *patron* *saint* *Ernest* *Hemingway*, *ed* *but* *stands* *near* *among* *the* *chestnut*

West *End* *Margs*, *Edwards*, *Quaritch*, *Dawson*, *and* *others*. *This* *is* *largely* *rich* *men's* *territory*, *offering* *fine*, *are* *but* *expensive* *items*. *Few* *spars*, *or* *sleepers* *are* *likely* *to* *be* *found* *here*, *for* *they* *know* *too* *much*.

Then there is the Charing Cross Road area, not what it used to be, but—together with Cecil Court—still worth visiting. Celebrated rivals can sometimes be spotted here—Michael Foot in Joseph's and Denis Healey in Fletcher's, veteran book hunters in veteran establishments. Then there are the London salerooms—Sotheby's Christie's and Phillips. On the whole this is the dealer's preserve, although some intrepid collectors do hunt there for their trophies. But too often the books are sold in multiple lots, making it impossible for the collector who merely reads the catalogue to discover that lying buried among the "15 others" is a book he has been pursuing for years.

For those collectors who live in London (or near any of the provincial salerooms), a quick run along the shelves on viewing day may thus yield some small treasure which has been secreted, albeit unintentionally, in a multiple lot. It also saves having to subscribe to the catalogue. A phone call to the auctioneer after the sale will disclose which dealer bought that particular lot; with luck, another call to him (or her, for there is a growing number of women dealers) may secure the desired book.

During my 18-year-long pur-

tree of the *Paseo* named after him; and above all Pamplona offers the connoisseur of political graffiti a rich selection of feverish posters and scrawls.

Basques are nothing if not robust in their pastimes. In some villages, beside the inevitable pelota court, lie huge stone blocks which, once or twice a year, are dragged over a 25-yard course by swearing, bloody-toothed oxen, while a lot of wager-money changes hands. Though technically illegal, ram duels, in which the heavily-horned animals clash head-on after a speed gathering charge, still take place; and throughout the summer weight-lifting and log-chopping contests are characteristic of local festivals.

In Loyola a baroque basilica, itself enveloped in a grandiose administrative-cum-residential complex, bides the squat tower-house, now a prettified *Casa Santa*, where St Ignatius was born. With its purling streams, spiky groves and gravelled walks, Loyola has an elderly, valentino atmosphere; and over it the Jesuit acropolis, which contains a large infirmary for ailing or aged priests, presides like a down-at-heels Escorial.

The melancholy grandeur has an undeniably fascination. So has the single-track railway, the train with wooden-slatted seats and ticket collector resplendent in orange-red Carlist beret, which trundles past miniature stations, wide eaved farmhouses and lush meadows on its leisurely way to the *Costa Vasca*.

In San Sebastian a stately promenade follows the yellow-sanded curve of La Concha. The bay is embraced by wooded headlands, one surmounted by a vast statue of Christ, right hand lifted in blessing; and the sun itself, rising in the gap like an appurtenance of the summer capital, seems to obey the Master's bidding.

Here is a ripe specimen of the Victorian-Edwardian resort on the grand scale. Broad avenues of florid, solid turn-of-the-century villas and apartments fan out towards gentle hills. Two regal bridges span a broad river flanked by a dignified *Kursaal*. Avuncular policemen perambulate in gloves,

David Mitchell

Collecting

The thrill of the book chase

romane, book col... all the thrills of the very addictive know... and of excitement, most book hunters... this is quarry... volume which he... been pursuing for... risk to be an... a second-hand... that of paying too... buying a defective... perhaps a map, to... can (and this... what one collects)... inexpensive and... profitable pursuit... can still be dis... the knowledgeable... guided on book... as I once saw a... own from a shelf... back with nothing... priced at 75p. It... am by Sir Richard... worth around £100, apart from such... of second hand... ably less than that... other collectable... of course, one... early works or... subjects. There... moreover, in... reasing number of... to be indulging... on the growing... Saturday morning... the crowds which... queue for the... book fairs held up... country, hunter, depending... s, stalks his prey... of different loca... are the huddled... the famous anti... sellers in London's

West End—Margs, Edwards, Quaritch, Dawson, and others. This is largely rich men's territory, offering fine, are but expensive items. Few spars, or sleepers, are likely to be found here, for they know too much.

Then there is the Charing Cross Road area, not what it used to be, but—*together* with Cecil Court—still worth visiting. Celebrated rivals can sometimes be spotted here—Michael Foot in Joseph's and Denis Healey in Fletcher's, veteran book hunters in veteran estab-

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jackets and helmets as brilliantly white as the freshly-painted circlives on the railings.

Dusk brings thousands of strollers to the streets of the *Parte Vieja* (Old Town) with its upulent array of bars and restaurants. Savouring the buzz of the paseo punctuated by the chant of lottery-ticker vendors and the snarl of pelota hats, I followed the crowd across the golden-stoned, colonnaded *Plaza de la Constitución* to the harbour, where feet and cartwheels crunch on cobblestones strewn with discarded fish-shells.

Hard by the France-Spanish frontier, Fuenterribia is only a short bus ride from San Sebastian. Overarched by a massive alveo, seemingly a Basque speciality, and houses with painted, facade-spanning wooden balconies lead down from the eminence of the medieval town to an exhilarating sweep of sea and river upon which, under cover of darkness, prodigious feats of smuggling (political refugees, church treasures, contraband fish) have been performed.

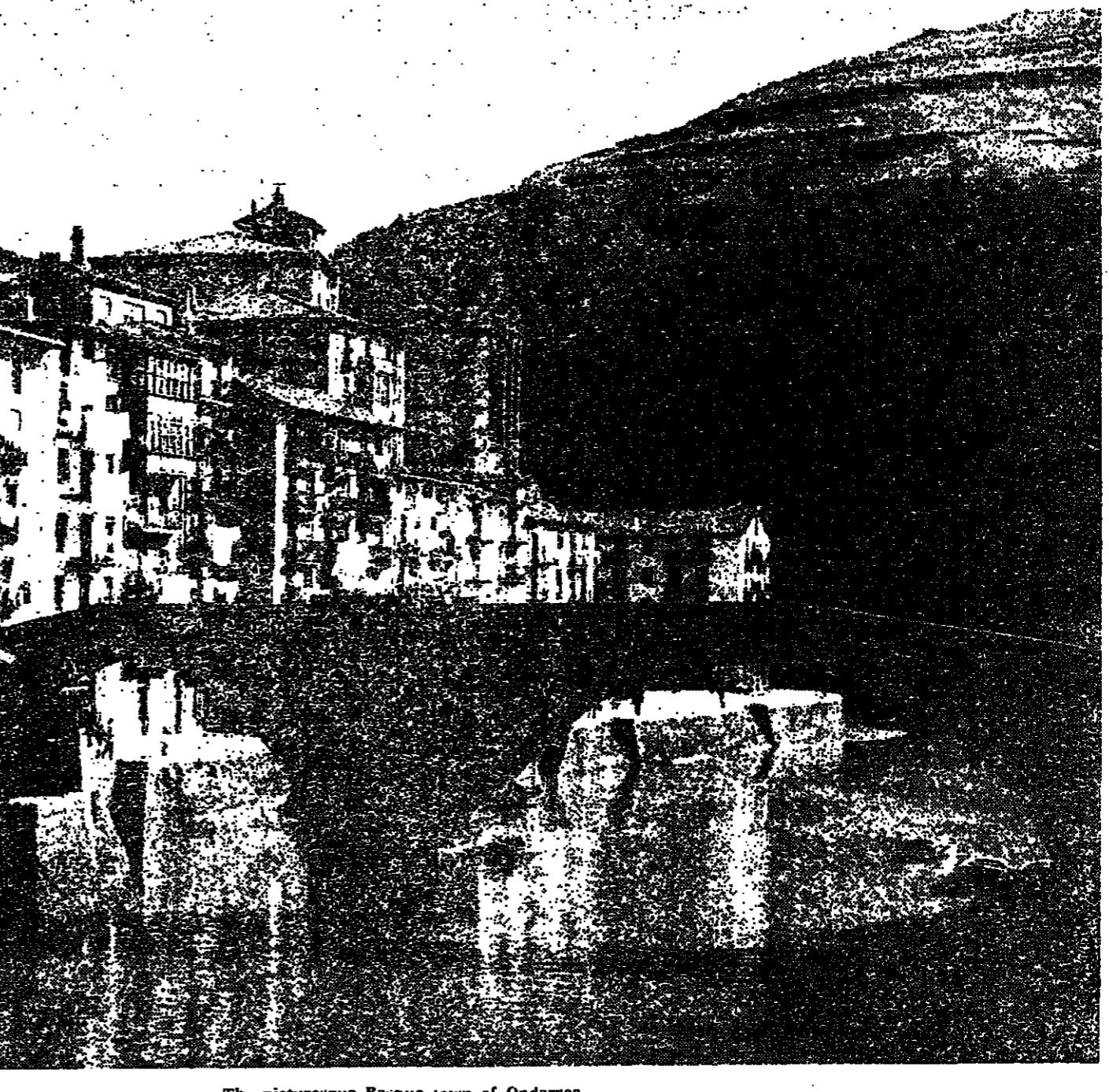
West of San Sebastian the cliffy, indented coast is studded with fishing villages. Zumaya, crowned by a superbly austere church, its harbour-lagoon dotted with the ribby, romantic wrecks of forsaken boats, is a particular delight.

I felt affection, too, for Ondarroa which, seen in a misty drizzle, reminded me of Masefield's "dirty British coaster with a salt-encrusted smokestack" and was described by Leguizamón as "a noble street, filled with an armada of fishing boats. Sheltered by a headland, this is a miniature rustic San Sebastian, with excellent restaurants and a bustling quayside cafe life."

Everywhere a short walk takes you to a green, green countryside which is the reward for long, wet winters; and teams of likeable student zealots run cheap taverns (with the best *tapas* in town) to raise funds for Basque-language schools. Coach travel and pension-type lodgings for a week along this wonderful coast cost me a mere £35.

Getting there: British Airways daily flights to Bilbao (dep 9.30 am). Return fare £192.

David Mitchell



The picturesque Basque town of Ondarroa

Radio

Commercial excommunication

If *Reel Evidence* intends to make a mark, it will have to keep up the standards of its first edition, not its second. This is a new monthly series which, to judge by that first edition on March 9, seemed set to develop Roger Cook's well known style of investigating journalism, but with different emphasis: *The Spy* who *Caught a Cold* went into the case of one victim, Stanley Adams, a British citizen of Maltese extraction formerly employed by the mammoth Swiss drug company, Hoffmann-La Roche. Mr Adams submitted evidence to the European Commission anti-trust squad that his employers were indulging in unlawful trading practices.

A classic example of this expertise was seen some years ago when an eminent scientist sold at auction for small fortune a collection of books on his subject which he had been quietly acquiring for years, many of them for only a few shillings apiece. The country dealers from whom he had bought them had regarded them merely as out-of-date books on physics instead of the seminal works he knew them to be.

The reverse side of the coin is the specialist who turns bookseller. In a bookshop on 24 Finsbury Street off Covent Garden is to be found Hon Shun Tong, run by Swedish-born Christopher de Bur, another graduate in Chinese (including its art and archaeology), who offers an amazing stock of rarities as well as standard works on his subject.

Finally, a few tips for beginners. Whenever (or preferably before) buying a book, always collate it. This means checking that it is complete. Normally this can be done by ensuring that all the text, plates, photographs and maps called for in the list of contents are there, although some books—particularly early ones—may have to be checked against the British Library for some other copy. Never settle for an incomplete copy unless it is a work of extreme rarity which you are unlikely ever to come across again.

Similarly, always buy books in the best possible condition. This might seem obvious, but it is surprising how many beginners spend good money on mediocre or poor copies which later they will want to replace with better ones. Whenever possible buy books in their original binding, whether boards, buckram, wrappers or cloth. Contemporary leather is all right (not all collectors will agree), but modern rebinds, unless perhaps by some famous binder, should be avoided wherever possible. Also avoid ex-popular library copies. Ex-Books Library copies are the ultimate horror of most collectors.

Another specialist in this field is Anthony Hall of Twickenham, although his stock tends to be more modern and also to embrace Russia and Eastern Europe. Snowden Smith of Godfrey Street, Chelsea, also specialize in travel and anthropology, dealing from private premises, while Robin Green sells books on the Far East from his Sloane Court West home. Nigel Wood of Wetherby Gardens, London, deals solely in books on the Middle East and Greece. Among London shops which carry a high proportion of travel are Cavendish Rare Books, off Piccadilly, and Paul Miner's World of Books nearby. There are, of course, many more in London and up and down the country. The latest recruit to the travel field is Sarah Anderson, a graduate in Chinese, who has just opened her Travel Bookshop off Kensington High Street.

Travel is just one of many fields open to the collector, and the newcomer—whether he collects horticulture or history, poetry or private press books—must like a good intelligence officer, discover his own

justice and infallibility than did Adam's one-time employers; by the time they had finished with him (if indeed they have finished with him even yet), he had been prosecuted and jailed under Swiss national security espionage laws (!), his wife from whom he had been held incommunicado, had committed suicide and when at last he was able to leave Switzerland and try to start a new life in Italy, promised bank loans to enable him to launch a pig farm were unaccountably cancelled. In short—for all that was only a beginning—he had suffered a kind of commercial and social excommunication.

Possibly Mr Cook might have done more to look into Adam's own motives in taking the action he did, but apart from that and as far as the predictably absent of a representative of Hoffmann-La Roche from the list of contributors would allow, he did a characteristically good job, nowhere more so than in a courteous but implacable interview with a CEC spokesman who at one point, in trying to explain the Commission's treatment of Adams, found himself saying as if in extenuation "...we didn't need him any more". How's that for encouragement *pour les autres*?

By comparison with this, last Tuesday's *Reel Evidence* was a sadly tame affair. Fit to Bus?

examined a reasonably hot

topic: the very dubious road safety record and practices of Kevin d'Arcy presenting extracts from his own interviews with a total of some 80 people. Transmission is followed by a phone-in discussion. On the evidence of part one, which took class division as its theme, there is some good candle material here: Derek Robinson (of Maudlin College, Oxford) and Corelli Barnes gave crisp and informative accounts of the roots of the divide and Victor Matthews and Jack Dash went on, unwittingly perhaps, to illustrate its operation.

Mr d'Arcy can obviously persuade people to talk freely but he could usefully press them harder than he did on this occasion. An implied question to Mr Dash about his union's part in the run-down of the London docks was simply ignored and was never raised again, nor was it picked up in the commentary. The sort of discussion elicited by the average phone-in cannot be counted on to make good omissions such as that. All the same *The Right to Work* has a lot going for it in the way of material and the best intentions.

What by those criteria am I to say to Radio 1's rock musical *for Easter*, *The Passion*, written and mostly sung—if that is the proper word—by Adrian Snell? Perhaps it were best to say nothing.

David Wade

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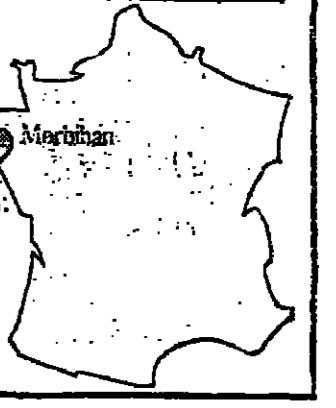
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N OPENING FOR GIBRALTAR

Anglo-Spanish agreement on Gibraltar, by which Spain is to lift the border restrictions imposed in 1969, is the best evidence so far of a attitude on the part of the Spanish government. The restrictions were imposed in the days of General Franco in an attempt to Britain and the people of Gibraltar to accept the Spanish claim. They were a major failure. They had the effect of hardening opinion in Britain and Gibraltar, and it is even less likely than that the Gibraltarians want to become part of Spain. Since the death of General Franco and the adoption of a democratic system Spain has had the need to take the views of the Gibraltarians into account, but the intent had not been to lift the restrictions. It has done so in an effort to British agreement to a round of negotiations to undo the past and create a basis for relations between Britain and Spain.

It is little likelihood that the negotiations will be finally over or a long time to come. It is clear that neither Britain nor Spain has given up its position. Spain still

believes that Gibraltar is a part of Spanish territory; Britain will not agree to Gibraltar becoming part of Spain against the wishes of its inhabitants. But the agreement to lift the border restrictions removes a major irritant and enables everyone to approach the issue constructively and to concentrate on ways of developing relations between Gibraltar and the neighbouring parts of Andalusia. It does not rule out the possibility that the Gibraltarians might eventually want to join Spain if some satisfactory arrangement can be worked out. But neither does it contain any sort of commitment to that outcome if the Gibraltarians do not want it.

The decision was not an easy one for Señor Suárez's Government, given the strong feeling among most Spaniards that Gibraltar is Spanish. But it had become clear that maintaining the border restrictions was not doing the Spanish cause any good, and that it was a constant source of friction between Britain and Spain. This was particularly awkward at a time when Spain was negotiating to join the European Community. Britain has taken the view that it would be inconceivable to have border restrictions of the type surrounding Gibraltar between two parts of the Community. In the

MERS AND CONSUMERS

speech yesterday Mr Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, did not answer the question that has been made against the Government's policy towards the European Community—that it is to promote the interests of British farmers even though they conflict with the aims of keeping commodity prices down and reducing contribution to the budget. Mr Walker criticized for his recent to change the rules of immunity so that a levy imposed on food imports into Britain and a subsidy to food exports from it instances in which they normally be allowed. Happened, the attempt was later overtaken when, as a result of the value of the pound, and the subsidy were more or less automatic. But the criticism is because Mr Walker is to favour the farmers in the special arrangements in before they otherwise have been

on imports and the exports are a product of the Community's common agricultural policy and its aim is to maintain a system of controls, nominally at least, throughout the nine member countries. When a currency rises against the others, as the pound has done recently, the normal effect is that imports become cheaper and exports more expensive. But in order to prevent that from disrupting the agricultural markets the Community has a system of monetary compensation amounts, or MCAs, which are imposed in order to keep prices steady.

In the case of Britain now, their effect is to prevent the price of food imported from elsewhere in the Community from being reduced, and the price of exports from being increased—clearly an advantage for the producer and a disadvantage for the consumer. In the normal course of events, MCAs are only put into effect when there is a difference of at least 2.5 per cent between the current value of a currency and the "green" currency used for calculating exchange rates between agricultural prices; but Mr Walker wanted them to apply when the difference was less.

It is an unfortunate consequence of the common agricultural policy that as a result of a tax of this sort Britain's food prices should be kept at an artificially high level—though it should also be pointed out that for several years, when the

bound was weak, MCAs worked in the reverse direction and kept import prices from going up. But since the amount involved in the import levies is bound to be higher than the amount received by Britain's agricultural exporters in subsidies, and since the balance has to go into the Community budget, it also means an increase in Britain's net budget contribution. Besides that, encouragement of further farm production in this country is liable to lead to an increase in the Community's surpluses, which will also add to budget costs. It is inconsistent of the Government to encourage these steps, particularly at this moment, when a reduction in Britain's budget contribution is to be discussed at the Community summit later this month.

It is certainly tempting to take the view that nothing can be done to reform the common agricultural policy, and that that being so Britain's farmers might as well take advantage of it, just as the farmers in the rest of the Community do. But the overriding interest of Britain's consumers and taxpayers is to bring budget contributions down, specifically through cutting back Community spending on agriculture. This does not square with pressing for a system which places a tax on food imports, and keeps prices up.

AS OF NATURAL CONFLICT

It is sentimentally that the idea ought to be peace and conflict should be to the urban rat-race. The pastoral idyll has been a poetical convention of rural life has always much a matter of clash and compromise between interests as city life has. This is particularly true of the machinery society to preserve the beauty of the countryside. Threats from within and National parks areas of natural beauty

and the planning tents that go with them are a genuine wilderness; other major interests with those of recreation and conservation (although there will be conflict between Britain is too crowded to settle to have many places like that; in most special beauty, farming, and industry all have claims).

Again, there is a real sense of these national interests emerging. A discussion paper issued by the internal Countryside Review, which has recently a number of tart comments on conservationists as for consultation has come to a close. The paper regret that the administration of national parks and has been the subject of prolonged contention. It proposes a new regime whose purpose would be to

minimize friction by designating relatively small areas for exceptionally strong protection (with inappropriate development banned except with the express approval of Parliament). The rest of the land now in parks and AONBs would be assigned safeguards affording them "no less protection than hitherto" but unequivocally under local control. An executive committee would draw up a plan for each area similar to the existing national park plans, but it would be the local council that would put it into effect.

It is easy to see that this might minimize friction, but it would do so at the cost of weakening the voice of wider interests in the affairs of the downgraded parts of the national parks. Local government has a legitimate concern with how parks are run, but these are national amenities, so a county council is not always well adapted to strike an even balance between the interests of its ratepayers and outsiders.

Most parks are in areas that are not well off by national standards, and their 250,000 inhabitants tend to set a higher value on attracting new jobs and leaving farmers unfeared by the parks themselves. At present, designation as an AONB is a negative protection and brings no state financial assistance comparable to that enjoyed by the parks. The regime proposed by the committee would help to introduce a positive element, but one which would nevertheless reflect the relatively greater weight that the local voice should be given in such areas.

Increased spending by 50 per cent from £133,000 to £200,000.

Lambeth Direct Labour Organization turnover has nearly doubled in three years and has been criticized by the District Auditor. Overspending on housing repairs is nearly £2m.

The interest on £17m housing stock purchased in 1978 is £21m, and yet there are in excess of 4,000 empty properties losing in excess of £800,000 in rent, whilst bed and breakfast cost for unhouse tenants is costing £1.5m. Unpaid council rents now total £3.2m, and the council debt is now in excess of £300m, or more than £1,000 per inhabitant.

spending

D. G. Franklin reported (March 21) that he believes in spending on. It spends 10 times as much on consumer advice services as four times as much as £5,000. This provides leaflets from renovating pine to caring for pot plants, leaflets from schools, and the "friendly outer space". Tennis is free on the rates and car parks and tap dancing are at nominal sums. In 1979, a relation budget was

increased by 50 per cent from £133,000 to £200,000. Lambeth Direct Labour Organization turnover has nearly doubled in three years and has been criticized by the District Auditor. Overspending on housing repairs is nearly £2m.

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Acting on lessons of Bristol riot

From Lord Hunt

Sir, It gives me no satisfaction to point out that the violence which erupted in Bristol before Easter was an event closely predicted in the report of a committee under my chairmanship to the Department of Education and Science, 10 years ago. We warned the government of the day that a policy of laissez-faire would lead to situations comparable to those which had occurred in some United States cities, unless a positive programme was embarked upon without delay by government, and followed up at all levels by statutory and voluntary bodies in order to bring about an integrated, multi-racial society as defined by the (then) Home Secretary, Roy Jenkins. We firmly believed that a vigorous and imaginative lead then could have produced harmony within the urban communities with a large coloured population.

It is important that the new friendlier atmosphere should not be allowed to sour. Spain will undoubtedly want to make proposals for a special status for Gibraltar within Spain; one is that it should be given the sort of autonomy granted to Catalonia and the Basque country, or even something that goes further. But it must realize that for the time being, and for a long time to come, no such ideas can be acceptable to the Gibraltarians because of their mistrust of Spain. Although proposals of this sort should be discussed the main emphasis should be on ideas for cooperation across the frontier in order to create greater confidence. It is particularly important that the Gibraltarians themselves, as the people most affected, should be associated in its midst.

All too often governments set up commissions and committees to inquire into awkward problems on which action can thereby conveniently be deferred; all too often their reports have proved to have been, at least in part, a costly waste of time for lack of action upon them. Let us hope that some of the damage occasioned by insufficient action on the report, *Young Immigrants and the Youth Service*, can be repaired by positive action forthcoming from a public inquiry, before even more serious trouble breaks out.

Yours truly,

JOHN HUNT,
House of Lords.

April 11.

Teachers who heckle

From the Reverend W. M. Abernethy

Sir, The deplorable conduct of some delegates at the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers at Blackpool when Mr Mark Carlisle was invited to address the gathering (reported April 9) is to be roundly condemned.

While it may be claimed that those delegates who tried to deny the right of free speech were a minority of the present, it has to be remembered that they must have been elected by other teachers who were in sympathy with their views. In a country where school attendance is compulsory it is frightening to realize that some children must attend schools where demonstrators against free speech are on the staff.

If any evidence was needed to support the view that independent schools are a necessary part of the educational system, the bad manners of the demonstrating delegates at Blackpool have most certainly supplied it. Many parents would be prepared to sacrifice a great deal to keep their children out of the hands of these louts. The Chairman of the union was quite right in telling the demonstrators that their conduct would do no good to the union's reputation.

Yours, W. M. ABERNETHY,
Dovaston Mans, Kinnerley, Oswestry, Salop.

April 9.

From Miss Hilary Day

Sir, As a responsible teacher I was tempted to agree with the comment made by Mr Carlisle. "I only hope their standard of behaviour in the classroom is somewhat better than it was this afternoon". The irony is that since the broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings my most effective and amusing method of bringing a class of students to order is the comment, "Where do you think you are: the House of Commons?"

Yours, HILARY DAY,
180 Ryedale Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire.

April 10.

Nationalists in Wales

From Professor Ivor Gwynne

Sir, Canon A. M. Alchin's letter on Welsh nationalism (April 10) is one-sided. While some of its leaders and thinkers have made a positive approach to community and language problems, others from time to time have encouraged law-breaking. I think that most of us will agree that a basic feature of a stable democratic society is obedience to the law. In this respect one cannot distinguish between failure to buy a television licence and damage to property.

Nationalism provokes animosity between people of different origin, culture and language. Over the years Welsh nationalism has endeavoured, on the whole unsuccessfully, to sharpen the differences between Welshmen and Englishmen, and between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking Welsh people. Young people who have been overinfluenced by these doctrines are sometimes led to acts of vandalism of one type or another. Ian Morris, in his recent rather silly letter (March 28), seems to approve of this tendency.

Canon Alchin, whose approach is more temperate, may care to reflect a little further on the disruptive and malevolent aspect of the philosophy which he seems to admire.

Yours truly,
IVOR GOWAN,
Bryn Dinas,
Wauw Fawr,
Aberystwyth.
April 10.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reactions to 'Death of a Princess'

From Miss Rosalie Kerslake

Sir, It is unfortunate that Antony Thomas's film, *Death of a Princess*, should have caused such diplomatic embarrassment between Saudi Arabia and this country. But perhaps the violence of the Saudi reaction serves to underline one of the aspects which the film stressed—namely the insecurity of a society struggling to find a balance between the deeply ingrained and traditional Islamic way of life, and the influence of sophisticated Western nations.

What was it, in the film, that actually gave offence—the depiction of a brutal punishment carried out in the name of traditional Islamic law or the implications that members of the royal family were "playboys" and enjoyed the fruits of western freedom? Or indeed the suggestion that certain accepted Islamic practices were introduced by the Turks, and have no foundation in the Koran?

Whatever the cause of their distress, nor is it the intense Arab sensitivity on the subject which is interesting. Regardless of the accuracy of the film, it clearly touched a raw nerve, and the repercussions could be considerable. The irony is that had the whole subject been discussed openly, there would have been very little to film. As it was, the fascination of the documentary was the mystery of the whole affair, the contradictory versions of the story, and the reticence of those who presumably knew the truth, to divulge it. It makes one wonder what they are trying to hide.

Yours faithfully,

ROSLIE KERSLAKE,
395a Clapham Road, SW9.

April 11.

From Mr D. B. Hadley

Sir, I am bound to say that I find it difficult to sympathize with Saudi Arabian outrage at the screening of the dramatized documentary, *Death of a Princess*, on ITV last night (April 9).

The Saudis have never denied that the executions took place nor that they were the prescribed punishment for adultery. They have not left many questions unanswered, but they are entitled to do so if that is their way.

On the other hand, if we find such executions repulsive and such secrecy suspicious, we have every right to say so. That, as they well know, is our way.

Furthermore, if the Saudis claim the right to enforce their execution law without reference to Western sensitivities, then they must extend to us the right to exercise our freedom of expression, which is also given (and limited) by law, even if this offends them.

If such moves proved successful,

a priceless depository of learning would have been preserved where it is needed most in the history of National Socialist. It has never been more vigorous and vital. If they failed, then at least the historical contribution this country will have done less than its utmost to keep the Wiener Library where, surely, it belongs.

Yours faithfully,

D. B. HADLEY,
White Hill House,
Upton,
Hampshire.

April 10.

Prohibition of alcohol

From the Archdeacon of Norwich

Sir, Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad's letter to you this week (March 25) rebukes the Christian churches of this country, that their influence has done so little to stem the tragedies that misuse of alcohol brings constantly to our society.

I hope to see our organized

churches come to bear a more self-denying and outright witness against this social evil; but your report today (March 29) of a woman sentenced to 80 lashes for contravening alcohol laws in Saudi Arabia suggests that it is not so much by spiritual enlightenment (which Shaikh Mubarak Ahmad's letter implied) as by legal sanction that Islam controls the use and misuse of alcohol.

Yours faithfully,

TIMOTHY DUDLEY-SMITH,
Archdeacon of Norwich,
Rectory Meadow,
Bramerton,
Norwich.

March 29.

No serious case is now made for the military significance of British strategic nuclear weapons. Independent they certainly are not since their targeting is entirely part of a Nato pattern and to use them in any circumstances would be an act of national suicide. Those who justify them now attempt to do so instead on political and nationalist grounds.

CND does not suggest that Britain should suddenly become unilaterally defenceless. It does urge that Britain should relinquish nuclear pretensions, expensive as these are, as a step towards a more rational world system. Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty seems to CND to require nothing less.

The significance of Lord Mountbatten's message is that with the greatest authority and with imagination and comparison it points out the absurdity of the nuclear war fighting mentality which is so active today. But then I do not think that the Marshal of the Royal Air Force, who can so simplistically decide on total Soviet responsibility for the world arms race, is really open to the argument that for so many years he has been a friend to this new posthumous and magnificent speech. The surprise to me is not that CND was mentioned in the advertisement but that the speech had to appear as an advertisement at all.

Yours faithfully,

BRUCE KENT,
General Secretary,

Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
29 Great James Street, WC1.

April 11.

all who wished to leave. The Western security services would certainly be unable to cope. (Who is a genuine refugee for political reasons, who is a criminal, who is a KGB agent?) It wouldn't be very long, in spite of the Helsinki Agreements, before Western governments protested to the Soviets at this appalling freedom of movement.

Cuba perhaps is giving a dress rehearsal of what would happen. We accept a few well-known dissidents, but would we in the West, any more than Peru, be able to receive thousands of "refugees"?

At the next Helsinki follow-up in Madrid who would be accused of closing their frontiers to free movement, Russia or the West?

Yours faithfully,

GRAHAM GREENE.</p

PORT
football

Arsenal's handicap may be too big

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

In assessing the merits of today's FA Cup semi-final round tie, the problem is how to give credence to one while not overplaying the other. To compare credentials signals relegates the game between Everton and West Ham United at Villa Park to a secondary position in tandem, but there is no avoiding the impressive merits of the clubs involved in the tie at Hillsborough: Arsenal, the holders, against Liverpool, the league champions.

In spite of a pessimistic body of opinion that suggests Arsenal and Liverpool will cancel out their respective strengths, the opportunities for both teams are so inviting that something more positive ought to emerge. Arsenal have the opportunity to appear in a third successive final, having lost to Ipswich Town in 1978 and beaten Manchester United so dramatically last year. Liverpool have their eyes on yet another pinnacle in their unrelenting story of success: the double.

The foreboding of those who breathed more easily when these two powerful teams had drawn together at this stage rather than at Wembley was based on some sterile matches in which Arsenal's penchant for tactical suffocation balanced Liverpool's renowned midfield strength. Yet at Wembley in the Charity Shield at the start of this season, Arsenal were generous in allowing Liverpool space which was used to great value. By the next meeting in November at Highbury, the pattern reverted to the norm and Arsenal, without Brady, achieved a goalless draw.

Arsenal are now at some disadvantage since they have been victims of a demanding programme and the tough play of Juventus in this week's European Cup Winners' Cup tie. They are unsure of their team, although they shared this problem with all of the clubs involved. A total of 54 players this morning wait to know if they will be among the chosen 44.

The most serious worry for Arsenal concerns their elegant central defender,

O'Leary, who suffered a badly damaged leg when trying to keep control of Bettiga on Wednesday. Walford, who can fill a variety of positions, stands by. Nelson hopes to regain his position at full back after missing three games and Devine has played well enough to retain his place at the other full back.

Unusually, Liverpool are also concerned about injuries. Irvin continues, Alan Kennedy's departure in the defence but there will be more concern about the fitness of McDermott, who has a bruised ankle. His absence would deny Liverpool an important part of their tactical pattern coming forward. Lee, who would probably be considered an outstanding member of virtually any other team, is the likely replacement.

Liverpool quickly recovered from Saturday's 2-1 defeat at Manchester United by beating Derby County 3-0 on Tuesday. However, the pressure that has been a permanent adversary for this experienced team gets no easier and recently they have made some strange slips. It would not be surprising if they had to endure a replay and by then Arsenal will be in better physical condition. But one suspects that sooner or later Arsenal will be

to be in the semi-finals at all is a happy bonus for West Ham and Everton. Both have been busily occupied in the League: Everton struggling to avoid being relegated to the second division and West Ham working for promotion to the first. Although West Ham's League opportunity seems to have faded, their chances today are still good. Only on paper are they a division away from Everton.

History shows that Everton have been to more FA Cup finals than Liverpool but not as recently. In fact, West Ham can claim to have been to Wembley in more modern times than Everton, beating Fulham in 1975. They are not underdogs, especially when considering that Everton's path thus far has been smoothed by a favourable number of home ties.

For Everton's manager, Gordon Lee, the possibility of reaching Wembley and

perhaps a final against the neighbours from Anfield is a chance to salvage something from a season that has seen his team undergo too many changes for want of consistency, although not all the departed players have left with his blessing.

His dilemma today is whether to recall Latchford and McBride to the forward line or leave the two exchanged. Latchford's claims for a place are supported by a record of scoring in every round.

West Ham have faded a little since the sixth round of the Cup but they obtained a draw at Birmingham on Monday and still have players of first division outlook. Brooking is clearly one of the game's most subtle architects and Devonshire can be inspiring. Bonds is, of course, indomitable.

Bearing in mind that there are some doubts about the quality of their finishing, West Ham may have to be on guard against quick breakaways instigated by the Everton full backs, Larkham and Bailey. They will also be anxious not to alter their own defence although there is a chance that Lampard may mix the game because of a pin injury. It would be pity if playing the energetic Stoeness had to come back from midfield to fill the position.

For the sake of debate and with no compelling certainty, I will plump for the first Merseyside final.

LIVERPOOL: Clemence; Neal, Hansen, Thompson, Irvin, Case, McDermott, Lee, Fairclough, Souza, R. Kennedy, Dalgleish, Johnson.

ARSENAL: Jennings; Devine, Young, O'Leary or Walford, Nelson (or Rice), Talbot, Brady, Pricc, Sunderland, Stapleton, Rix.

Referee: K. Hackett (Sheffield).

EVERTON: Hodge; Gidman, Wright, Lyons, Bailey (from) Ross, Megson, Hartford, King, Eastoe, McBride, Latchford, Kidd.

WEST HAM: Parkes or Ferguson (from) Lampard, Bonds, Martin, Brush, Stewart, Pike, Holland, Brooking, Devonshire, Allen, Pearson, Cross, Neighbour.

Referee: C. Seal (Carlisle).

Lyle back from the lip of unlucky litter bag

From John Encassy

Augusta, April 11

Sandy Lyle, the leading British competitor in the United States Masters golf tournament, virtually assured himself of survival until the last two days with a round of 70, two under par, here today. His 111 for the tournament was just 146, which was stroke fewer than the lowest possible cut-off figure. Lyle, leader in the European Order of Merit last year, even surpassing Severiano Ballesteros, showed character when it mattered by playing the final round two under par. He finished, 4, 3, 3, 4.

For much of the round he had to scramble a bit, handicapping himself with teeing five-footers, the kind of putt that goes in the hole effortlessly on the putting green. But he had the will and the spirit under the strain of competition. The conditions were blissful, with the sun shining and the wind non-existent. But nothing is ever that easy, and the pin placement was Machiavellian, hugging the middle of the green, nestling in bunkers or well above the putting surface in undulations.

Lyle relied on his putter a good deal, but only in his approaches. Only one putt went in from any sort of distance, that from 12ft on the third, that gave him his first birdie. The trees bordering the fifth shot his second birdie, but he sank six more at the 150ft sixth, restored his position.

He struggled to start with coming home. He had to chip dead at the ninth and hole out in two from distant fringes in the next three greens. The greens were the trademark of Tony Jacklin, who was a ragbag of a hole. Lyle's drive left the authorities with the choice of removing a truck or a huge tree. The truck seemed the easier option, whereupon Lyle, aiming to draw the ball short of the green, hit a litter bag and ricocheted right. When he sank a simple little pitch dived into the creek and Lyle played a difficult sand shot from the mud for a six.

Just when an early flight home seemed imminent, he pulled his game together. Two great shots at both the 15th and 17th, and a 10ft putt on the 18th, and he was safe.

The Texas Technical School at Lubbock, continued to make his own way. Ben Hogan's "fundamentals of golf" became his bibles, as it had done for Larry Nelson, another Lubbock native. Lyle developed skills advanced enough to place him third among American money-winners last year. It hardly needs to be added that in this country prize money decides a man's merit, not the purity of his swing or indeed the number of strokes he takes, day in and day out.

Not that Mitchell, for all his apparent obscurity, should be regarded as a rabbit. He has won a tournament at Phoenix this year, had rounds of 69, 67, 69 and 87, though that enviable achievement is given second billing in the local press to the fact that he pocketed \$44,000. Perhaps he will prove to be the man who insists on staying in the light.

Leading first round scores:

66	S. Ballesteros (Spain)	D. Graham
67	J. Mitchell	H. Green
67	G. Gilbert	N. A. McInerney
71	T. Lyle	C. Player (South Africa)
71	J. Siegl	E. Flier
71	H. Tuthill	G. Haas, C. Goodwin
71	F. Zoeller	J. Collett, J. Pate, U. Kraatz, W. Rogers, R. Wall, J. Watson, J. Rassier
71	L. Kraatz	J. Palmer, R. Wall, J. Watson
72	P. Alliss	A. Sneed, G. L. Caudell
72	A. Lyle (GBR)	
72	P. Alliss (GBR)	
72	T. Nakamura (Japan)	
73	A. Amat (Spain)	

Ballesteros setting his cap (and club) at the Masters title.

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72	T. Nakamura (Japan)	
73	A. Amat (Spain)	

Augusta course, hole by hole, name by name

Hole	Name	Yards	Par	Hole	Name	Yards	Par
1	Tea Tree	400	4	10	Camellia	400	4
2	Pink Dogwood	365	5	11	White Dogwood	445	4
3	Powerhouse Peach	360	4	12	Golden Bell	360	4
4	Crabapple	220	3	13	Azalea	485	4
5	Magnolia	430	4	14	Chinese Fir	320	5
6	Juniper	190	3	15	Fir	190	4
7	Pampas	365	4	16	Red Bud	190	4
8	Yellow Jasmine	530	3	17	Kandina	400	4
9	Carolina Cherry	440	4	18	Holly	120	4
Out		3,320	36	In		3,320	36

Cranleigh foil the great escapeists

By Peter Ryde

Middlebrough have asked the

Football League to settle a dispute

between them and the

players over the

length of the

contract

and the

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Stock markets
Ind 435.6 up 3.8
Gilt 66.16 up 0.27

Erroling
1990 up 118 pts
Ex 72.6 up 0.2

Oil
Ex 89.5 down 0.1

Gold
27.5 unchanged

Money
Bank of England 174-175
Bank of Euro 184-185
Bank of Euro 184-185

IN BRIEF

Ports
First ports
Fic to
ord level

through Britain's reached a record level in spite of the sluggish At 266 million tonnes, was about 10 per cent up, the previous highest according to statistics the National Ports

growth was largely in with the exception of exports grew from 153 to 157 million tonnes while exports also from 91 million to 101 million tonnes, that was unaccounted for by in fuel exports, from to 72 million tonnes fuel exports actually million tonnes. sparsity was particularly in deep sea unit load covering most general trade, for which imports 19 per cent during the 1980 exports fell by 8

e considered

Italian government has a commissioner for mica, the chemical committee into liquidation by a court last month. This that rescue possibilities

bury sells out

is to buy Sainsbury's cent holding in Sainsbury's, the poultry and king subsidiary, which mes under the agricultural division of Dalgety

Appointment

Philip Jones a deputy at the Department of has been appointed as a member of the National Oil Corporation other Civil Service of the BNOC board is Jones, a deputy sec at the Treasury.

& Bonar deal

& Bonar the Dundee packaging engineering xiles group has agreed to buy the business one assets belonging to Travel, the retail travel and tour operator.

re recovers

dollar staged a slighty to end slightly above west rate. The pound 1.18 cents to close at 0 Sterling's effective exchange rate rose by 0.2 percent to 72.6 per cent of 71 level. Gold was un at \$327.50.

trial deadline

erial Group has set May the date when it will whether to proceed with \$62m (£228m) bid for rd Johnson, the bid restaurant group.

erves drop

land's foreign ex reserves fell 3,300 francs to 19,080 10m in the first ten days

Clearers granted a second bank facility of £500m to ease pressure on liquidity

By Roman Eisenstein
Banking Correspondent

Relentless pressures on the money markets have again forced the Bank of England to intervene and ward off pressures for higher interest rates. Yesterday it granted a second £500m facility to the clearing banks under a sale and repurchase arrangement of gilts owned by the banks.

Only on Wednesday the Bank postponed for the second time the recall of £500m granted to the banks on similar terms. With the release of £1,000m of special deposits the Bank has injected £2,000m into the banking system in the past three months.

Further evidence of the authorities' anxiety about interest rates came with the announcement of the terms of the new long-dated tap stock. After the previous long-dated tap, a Treasury 14 per cent 1996, was exhausted last week a new stock was expected today.

It is a tender offer of £1,000m of 13.1 per cent Treasury stock 2004-2008. Only 20 per cent is payable on tender date next Thursday, the first day of the May banking month, 30 per cent is payable on May 16 and the balance on June 5.

The minimum tender price is £95. The timing is such that the first two payments will fall into the May banking statistics

so that the April figures will not be adversely affected.

Pressures on interest rates could still be strong next week. This is because the central government's borrowing requirement has been low at only 1.33 per cent and also because the market is making substantial profits. If interest rates do not move they will lose nothing.

The authorities regard yesterday's decision as temporary moves in a "smoothing" operation. The expectation is that once the present seasonal factors, which have created an unusually large public sector liquidity, work themselves out, some normality will return to money markets and interest rates may ease off.

This will be welcome news to the hard-pressed corporate sector where high interest rates are precipitating decisions to run down stocks. If the present tight structure in the money market is followed by the widely expected recession, interest rates could fall over the next few months.

Meanwhile the acute shortage of money forced several discount houses to go for help to the authorities. The Bank of England lent about £500m, an exceptionally large sum, to several houses at the 17 per cent level of minimum lending rate.

The redemption date on the new stock will make it attractive to institutions such as insurance companies and certain pension funds. Early indications yesterday were that the demand for the stock will be keen.

The redemption rate on the stock is 14.24 per cent which suggests that the Government is hoping to lead interest rates down. Comparable rates on existing stocks, such as the

Treasury 13 per cent 2000/2002 are around 14.49 per cent.

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US interest rates may be close to peak levels

From Frank Vogl
Washington, April 11

Citibank in New York is holding its commercial prime lending rate at 20 per cent and there is more talk than ever on Wall Street that United States interest rates may have reached their peaks, or come very close to them.

There are still no firm indications of a significant fall in business loan demand, which given the Federal Reserve Board's tight credit posture is essential if interest rates are to stabilize or begin falling. Some analysts believe that a slowdown in loan demand from all sectors of the economy will become visible soon.

Latest information on retail sales from the Department of Commerce shows a seasonally adjusted value of fall of one per cent in March, after a decline of two per cent in February. Slower demand for housing and new cars is evident and the general trend of final demand may soon mean lower credit demands and stable credit rates.

In fact experts at the United States Savings Banks Association fear the housing sector is set for a full-scale depression. Commerce department figures released here show new housing starts in February fell at an annual rate to 1.75 million from 1.79 million in January and 1.9 million units in February last year. The Savings Banks Association expects the level to dive soon below one million units.

It is impossible as yet to determine whether the Fed's decision to restrict consumer credit is having any impact. The Fed is forcing credit card companies to place 15 per cent of new credits on interest-free deposits.

Sears, Roebuck and Company the group with 24 million credit cards outstanding, made a significant move today. It ran a full page advertisement in the New York Times saying: "Sears will continue to finance the needs of its customers . . . if you wish to buy on credit you are every bit as welcome to do so today as you were before the government announced credit restrictions".

Over the fiscal year as a whole, total revenue to Central Government rose by £11,243m, or 26 per cent, from its 1978-79 level. Spending went up by £8,538m, or 18 per cent, on the preceding year.

The Government's borrowing target for next year is part of a medium-term strategy, aimed at reducing the total level of public borrowing over the years to 1983-84. This is part of the Government's policy which seeks to reduce the rate of inflation.

Mr Alfred Kahn, the chief White House inflation spokesman, predicted that interest rates were now reaching their peak level. He added that he believed the worst of American inflation was over and a sharp decline in the current rate should be visible by the summer.

The company law committee among other things wrote a report on employee participation while the capital markets body turned out a paper on the supervision of the stock market in reply to a request from the Department of Trade and Industry.

Upon the formation of the council for the securities industry in 1978 the role of the capital markets committee narrowed. After a lapse of two years, it has been decided to put the two bodies together.

It will work under the City liaison committee as well as on its own initiative on matters of broad policy, far wider than the council for the securities industry.

The terms of reference are: "To act as a focal point within the City for views concerning current issues and future developments, including company law matters, which affect the domestic and international capital markets in the City."

The members of the new body include Mr D. C. Hobson, senior partner of Coopers & Lybrand and the accountants; Mr A. D. Hurst-Brown, senior partner of Hurst-Brown, the stockbrokers; and Mr D. H. Leroy-Lewis, senior partner of Akroyd & Smithers, the jobbers.

Aurora said that the main aim of the rationalization plan was to eliminate surplus capacity and concentrate on fewer sites with the most up-to-date



The three founders of Inmos, left to right, Mr Iain Barron, Dr Richard Petritz and Dr Paul Schroder.

GEC talks hold up decision on £25m government aid to Inmos

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Discussions between the General Electric Company and the National Enterprise Board over the future ownership of Inmos, the NEB's semiconductor subsidiary, are holding up the decision on whether Inmos will receive its second £25m tranche of government support.

The NEB holds a 70 per cent stake in the semiconductor company, and has approved the granting of the second £25m. But this is subject to the approval of Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, whose decision has been awaited for some time.

During this delay the question of the location of the first Inmos factory in Britain has been raised by MPs, including former Labour ministers who have claimed that the company had agreed to locate the plant in an assisted area. Inmos has applied to set up the factory in Bristol, the site of its United Kingdom headquarters and technology centre.

GEC's own semiconductor company, based in Wembley, has concentrated on specialized microcircuits such as those for defence. But Fairchild's microcircuits, those to be made by GEC-Fairchild, and those planned by Inmos are standard circuits produced in high volume.

The GEC interest in Inmos could be seen as an insurance against unforeseen problems with the joint Fairchild project.

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PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

Parents and those with dependents often sensibly arrange "family income benefit" cover on their lives. The idea is that a tax-free income will be payable to their families if they die prematurely. It is payable up to a pre-determined date—often until the children are self-supporting.

This has great advantage: it overcomes problems involved in the investment of a large lump sum of money and difficulties with tax liabilities. The family know that a fixed net income will be payable.

However, when there is a claim, most insurance companies allow the beneficiary to commute the income benefits for a tax-free lump sum, instead of taking the benefits as they fall due.

One or two insurance companies offer guaranteed commutation rates when the insurance is arranged. But usually what you get depends on the prevailing level of in-

terest rates when the claim becomes due. The insurance companies themselves are not really concerned how you take the money. The life office simply adds up the total of benefits which would be paid and discounts the total in the light of current rates of interest.

The higher the market rates of interest, the greater the discount—and thus the lower is the capital sum.

In a few cases you could argue it may perhaps be that the level of benefits which has been provided is so low that it is in the best interests of the bereaved family to take a lump sum with nothing more to come.

Often, however, families and insurance companies would seem to be setting aside the wishes of the deceased by "converting" tax-free income into capital in this way.

A bird in the hand may appear attractive, but unless a better net income return can be obtained by investing the capital elsewhere, it may be preferable for many families to resist temptation and leave the original arrangement undisturbed.

Unit trusts

Gilt funds on the launching pad

After years of pressing for tax changes on its gilt investments, the unit trust industry has at last been granted its wish. This could be a nicely timed boost, opening up a new market when the industry's sales are flagging.

Income on gilts held within a unit trust is subject to corporation tax, at present 52 per cent. Now it looks as if all this will change.

The Finance Bill, due to be published next week, will include a clause to reduce liability to the 30 per cent basic tax rate for trusts with individual rather than institutional investors. This follows the exemption given to unit trusts in the Budget, effectively passing on the whole liability to the individual investor.

Now delighted unit trust industry eagerly awaits the Finance Bill for clarification of the new ground rules. Meanwhile, managers are preparing to launch new gilt trusts considering the possibilities of both income-oriented and capital-oriented varieties, or to modify their existing trusts.

It is likely to be quite some time before these trusts come into operation. Some managers think that it may be autumn before the Bill is passed and the stamp of Department of Trade approval has been obtained.

Can you kindly let me know if I am responsible for accidental injury to an antique lamp sent on approval? I was told that if, after having it at home for a few days, I decided it did not go with my furnishings, I could return it. Nothing was said about insurance cover.

For safety I placed it on a low table in the corner near the television which was out of action at the time. The following day after the television engineer and his assistant had left, I noticed the lamp was chipped and also the silk shade torn. I remembered afterwards hearing a bump while I was in the kitchen so I rang the TV engineers, but was assured their men knew nothing about it.

The shop now tells me that I am obliged to buy the lamp, even though damaged. If so, do I get a rebate on the price to allow for its condition? I would naturally prefer to send it back, even if I have to pay the cost of repairs. (AM, London).

Although an item is delivered on approval to a prospective buyer, the responsibility for accidental loss or damage still remains with the seller, so it is up to the seller to see he has insurance cover.

You would be responsible only if the damage to it arose through your own fault or carelessness—for example, if you had knocked it over yourself. You will be obliged to buy the lamp only if you keep it beyond the approval period. If no date was fixed for its return you are deemed to have bought it if you keep it more than a "reasonable" period.

However, as the seller is still responsible for accidental damage occurring during the approval period, you could insist on a rebate. Your suggestion that the TV engineers are responsible is largely circumstantial, but if substantiated, their employers would have to pay the cost of repair. It would be up to the seller to pursue any claim against the TV engineers, not you.

As far as I can see, my wife and I have transferred the joint maximum of £4,000 plus £4,000 during the current financial year, being our full entitlement

So, time lags apart, everything seems to be going well for the industry. But will a unit trust be the best way for the private investor to get a stake in the gilt market?

Traditionally, offshore gilt funds, which are virtually free from all taxes, have offered a route into the gilt market for the private investor seeking professional management. Under the new proposals, these offshore funds still have the edge over unit trusts in that they pay out income on a quarterly basis, rather than annually, although non-tax paying United Kingdom unit trust holders can claim a refund.

Whether offshore funds prove a cheaper route into gilts depends on the level at which unit trust managers pitch their charges. Decisions have not generally been made yet, but most offshore gilt funds have a lower initial charge than unit trusts—some as low as 1.25 per cent—although the annual levy is often higher than present unit trust charges.

In the end, of course, it is performance which counts. Although unit trusts will offer a tax-efficient way of investing in gilts, the managers still have to prove their investment ability. Some of the larger groups already manage substantial gilt portfolios. Save and Prosper, for example, manages investments worth £100m, but

smaller groups will have to buy in investment expertise or look for external managers to the funds.

In the light of the proposed tax changes, *internal insurance* funds providing single premium bond links are at a disadvantage, since they pay tax on their income from gilts at 37.5 per cent and are subject to capital gains tax. It does not seem likely that the new unit trust will be able to be used as a link for insurance companies, though, for the proposed tax concessions.

But unit linked insurance offices believe these funds still have their place. First, they offer a chance to switch from one investment medium to another without liability to tax and, secondly, for higher rate tax payers, the 5 per cent annual withdrawal (under which tax can be deferred) is a useful feature.

It is possible to buy directly from a stockbroker, thereby avoiding paying for professional management. The cost varies from firm to firm and depends on the size of the deal, but it is much cheaper than going through an offshore fund or unit trust.

Alternatively you can buy

gilts through the Post Office, from branches listed on the National Savings Stock Register.

The cost is only £1 for the first £250 invested, and 50p for every

£125 after that. The problems with this route are that the number of stocks available is limited to around 50; and that the price prevailing when you apply for the stock cannot be guaranteed.

The advantage of investing directly is that if you hold gilts for a year and a day the proceeds are completely free from capital gains tax, a concession lost if you invest indirectly. Fund managers, though, have always said that active daily management should more than eliminate this handicap.

A gilt unit trust is by no means the only route into the market for the small investor. But if this is the option taken, it is better to go for a trust run by a management group that has already proved its investment expertise in this area: its offshore fund, for instance—or at least one that has a good record with its other trusts.

Now that the unit trust industry has had so many wished-for grants—de-restriction on control of charges, exemption from capital gains on the funds and a tax system less punitive towards gilt investments—it seems that all that is left is lobby for

regulation that you can obtain permission from a traffic warden or policeman to park elsewhere.

The are but two methods of leaving a car on the highway which are proof against charges of obstruction or some other waiting offence. Either you must park in a parking place—marked, residents', disc-controlled, or otherwise defined—and then you must observe its regulations; else you obtain permission from a traffic warden or policeman to park elsewhere.

The drawback to the latter course is that officialdom may not oblige, either by not sanctioning the proposed parking or simply by not being on hand when required. If you want to take a chance, put a sweet note on the windscreen.

Most parking offences are now subject to the fixed penalty ticket system administered by traffic wardens, which gives you the opportunity of paying £5 to avoid the risk of a magistrate's court imposing a heavier fine and an order for costs. But the charge of causing a vehicle to stand on a road so as to cause unnecessary obstruction remains the prerogative of the police although a traffic warden may have an "obstruction" towed away. The maximum fine is £100 but the offence is not subject to disqualification or endorsement.

There is a good deal of law on what amounts to unnecessary

obstruction. For example, it has been held that a car left for an unreasonable length of time can cause an unnecessary obstruction even though it causes no actual obstruction. But it is the actual rather than the potential that particularly aggravates the individual.

What do you do about the car across your gateway? The police or a traffic warden will have it moved, but when time is of the essence are you entitled to enforce your right of access to the highway by self-help? It appears that you are and that so long as any damage done to the vehicle was necessary to effect its removal you should not be liable for it.

Reprisals—from letting down tyres to smearing a seat with

marmalade—are a different matter; the law would not condone them. If you prefer to go to the local county court, in theory you can, but this remedy is time consuming and could be costly—especially if you employed a solicitor.

While not preventing access, a car parked outside your home may still deny you the facility of parking your own vehicle in front of your own front door. There is little you can do about this, although if it appears to have been abandoned, the police who have the power to remove it. Any "Police notice—No parking" must be on your own property and painting it over is an offence.

Investor's week

The worst could be over

When a chairman dies, shares

what happens not to one Stone-Plant but to several at a time?

Yet City folk are cheering up. They reflect that market turning points are often months in the making, during which the evidence is inconclusive. When we know not which way to

turn, buy.

This week the FT index moved from 432.6 to 435.6 as City folk decided that the bad news was not so bad. We are now about half way through the company reporting season and

still the bigger dividends roll up, along with forecasts (when given) that are by no means green with gloom. Reported profits are patchy, which means some were good.

Babcock & Wilcox saw pre-

tax profits slip from £35.5m to £32.5m last year. Dear sterling, strikes and world recession ob-

structed its part, but it could have been worse. The outlook is grey but not dark enough to stop the dividend rising 20 per cent.

Not surprisingly, London

Brick had its annual profit

shaved by £1.3m to £12.74m,

but again the dividend went up 20 per cent. Apparently, prospects are "more favourable", thanks to dearer bricks.

Bowater went ahead £1.3m to

£91.3m last year—not exactly

plateau (inflation unadjusted),

but up went the dividend by 50 per cent.

"Euclid" earth-moving people

Blackwood Hodge had to report

a pre-tax profits crash from £16.45m to £10.87m, but nothing daunted, the directors

raised the dividend 22 per cent.

Finally, Croda, seemingly stuck

on a five-year profits paid out nearly 27 more.

All right, inflation is towards 22 per cent but in a month or two peaked; so more

is still growing, but the is slowing down tow Chancellor's target.

Agreed. United Sta

reaching 20 per cent, ready they are coming.

Our own minimum len-

may be on its way down

a couple of months' time.

A good market in pri-

sustained recovery in shares. Institutions, their investment tact

the Budget seem slow

plummeting for gilt-edged

markets, if not a

condition, for rising

shares.

There are times when

we hold our breath. Th

of them, the bad

nearly out, but not quite

Peter Wain

Fixed interest investment

Don't miss the turn in the gilt-edged market

Yet again life is proving tough for the saver. It is becoming well nigh impossible for the vast majority of investors to find a savings instrument that will protect their money against the ravages of inflation.

The more adventurous and nimble-footed may, of course, have made kills in the bullion market over the past six months, or indeed in other commodities or commodity related investments. But for the investor whose major investment medium has continued to be fixed interest investments of one kind or another a rate of inflation heading fast towards 20 per cent once more has not been this year's happiest development.

If there is any comfort to be had in all this, it comes from what might appear to be a rather strange source so far as financial solace goes. But what was notable in Sir Geoffrey Howe's Budget speech a couple of weeks ago was the complete absence of any reference to an

imminent fall in interest rates. In other words, savers are unlikely to be penalized further in the immediate future by a precipitate decline in the rate of return available to them.

Their prediction, if one can capture the flavour of majority opinion, is that interest rates will fall modestly in the second half of this year, with the Bank of England's minimum lending rate—at present standing at a record 17 per cent—falling back to somewhere between 12 and 15.

This already represents something of a slowdown on the timetable that was being bandied about at the start of the year. The fact of the matter, however, is that it is taking time for the recession to take a grip and for the demand for money to subside.

What is more, the United Kingdom is not totally immune to what is going on overseas. Who would have predicted only a matter of months ago that interest rates in the United States would be higher than those in the United Kingdom?

dom and up to the 20 per cent level?

The case for continuing to expect some fall in interest rates before too long remains intact, however. The economy has been gradually slowing down for some months now and that trend should start to become perceptible as we move through the summer months.

Moreover, when the rate of inflation passes its peak—and that is midsummer—then the deterioration in the demand for money should become still more pronounced.

What happens to the aim of the investor should be to have at least part of his portfolio already invested in marketable fixed interest stocks, rather than left in the bank, the Post Office or the building society. For when interest rates fall not only will he be locked into a high fixed rate of interest but the capital value of the investment will

be reduced. This is not, of course, without risk, though the risk with government stock is minimized, in the sense that one can be certain—or as sure as one can be of anything these days—that the stock will be redeemed at par on the published date of maturity.

Twice before over recent months I have suggested that people should be moving into the gilt-edged market, though without chasing prices much above the levels then ruling. It has not proved an exciting ride, and in some cases could have involved small capital losses or some reduction in income.

The advice remains the same, however, on the grounds that a bumpy ride along the bottom is the price that has to be paid for not missing a turning point in the market. There may not be a major bull market in fixed interest stocks this year but I would be surprised if the market did not move up

Moving money into market

BY ROBERT WHITFIELD

REGISTERED OFFICE

THE LAW LAND COMPANY, LIMITED

GROUP'S BUSINESS—Investment in and development of real property in the United Kingdom and Belgium and property trading in Australia.

1979	1978
Investment	5
Trading	5,149,855
PROFIT after taxation, minority interest, exceptional items and transfer from capital reserve of £33,000 (1978 £100,000) relating to development properties	5,161,302
EARNINGS per 20p Ordinary Share	4,833,883
ORDINARY DIVIDEND per share for the year	0.65p
COST OF ORDINARY DIVIDENDS	£
Interest payable on 35,329,704 and final payable on 35,387,441 ordinary 20p shares (1978 on 35,239,642)	443,555
UNDISTRIBUTED PROFITS carried forward	847,160
PROPERTIES	64,138,368
Investment	50,647,058
Trading	4,420,725
Investment	



Stock Exchange Prices

Firm end to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, April 25. § Contango Day, April 28. Settlement Day, May 6.

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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We make every effort to avoid
erroneous advertisements. Each
one is carefully checked and
proof read. When thousands of
advertisements are handled
each day, mistakes do occur
and, when they do, we do our
best to correct them. If you spot an
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On any subsequent queries
regarding the cancellation, this
Stop Number must be quoted.

• JESUS said: "This is the
father's will which has been
done in heaven." John 5:36
Therefore I should not rejoice,
but should rather be up again
on the last day. —St. John 5:37.

BIRTHS

DECEASED: — On 1st March,
1980, at Llanelli, a new Golden
Retriever puppy, a sister
for Mary and James.

DECEASED: — On 1st March,
1980, in Tricia

JEFFREY: — On April 1st, to
Sheila and Gavin Smith, a son,

John, and a daughter, Kal-
leen Anne.

DECEASED: — On April 1st, to
Sheila and James, a son,

John, and a daughter, Kal-
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